

JAPANESE MADE EASY

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PREFACE

This "Japanese Made Easy" is an attempt to simplify, not the Japanese language itself, but the learning and use of it. It is intended for those who would like to have a more scientific study of the language than mere superficial knowledge of a few stray words or stereotyped sentences committed to memory. It treats systematically of the use of words, their mutual relations and their positions as combined into sentences.

Endeavour has been made to make the book simple and practical using the educational method of giving profuse examples, and avoiding, as far as possible, involved explanations and grammatical complications and other good qualities, which could command admiration from the scholars.

Phrases, as one generally hears or has to speak in his every-day contact with the average educated Japanese people, have been incorporated in the book, so that they may be useful to those who have to acquire a fair knowledge of the language as commercial travellers or technical students, in its ordinary, home-like, colloquial form.

The compilation was undertaken as early as in 1940, but the publication could not be made earlier owing to various difficulties that came in the way. The execution of the work would have been impossible but

for the help the compiler received from the Japanese and English Dictionary by Hepburn, the Dictionary of spoken Japanese by Hobart-Hampden and Parlett, the English-Japanese Conversation Dictionary by Rose-Innes, Kiso Nihon Go by Kochi Doi and Grammar of Spoken Japanese by Yaku Matsumiya. It has not been possible to approach the authors and publishers direct for obvious reasons, but the compiler acknowledges his indebtedness for the invaluable help received from their publications.

Calcutta,
1st June, 1944

D. N. Mookherjea.

With profoundest regards°
To
Seth M. R. Jaipuria, M. L. C..
whose contributions to
the cause of education are as
munificent as magnificent
are his enterprises
for the Industrial development of
India to-day.

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JAPANESE CHARACTERS

Katakana

Hira-gana

	a	i	u	e	o		a	i	u	e	o
	ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ		あ	い	う	え	お
k	カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ		か	き	く	け	こ
g	ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ		が	ぎ	ぐ	げ	ご
s	サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ		さ	し	す	せ	そ
z	ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ		ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ
t	タ	チ	ツ	テ	ト		た	ち	つ	て	と
d	ダ	ヂ	ヅ	デ	ド		だ	ぢ	づ	で	ど
n	ナ	ニ	ヌ	ネ	ノ		な	に	ぬ	ね	の
h	ハ	ヒ	フ	ヘ	ホ		は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ
b	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ		ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
p	パ	ピ	プ	ペ	ポ		ぱ	ぴ	ぷ	ぺ	ぽ
m	マ	ミ	ム	メ	モ		ま	み	む	め	も
y	ヤ	イ	ユ	エ	ヨ		や	い	ゆ	え	よ
r	ラ	リ	ル	レ	ロ		ら	り	る	れ	ろ
w	ワ	ヰ	ウ	ヱ	ヲ		わ	ゐ	う	ゑ	を
Final M or N ヌ						Final M or N ん					

Examples of Kata Kana

ホ	ho	hon	book	ヤ	ya	yama	hill	ミ	mi	michi	road
ソ	n			マ	ma			チ	chi		
イ	i(yi)	isu	chair	サ	sa	saji	spoon	セ	se	semi	Fly
ス	su			ジ	ji			ミ	mi		
イ	i(yi)	imo	potato	カ	ka	kabe	wall	モ	mo	momo	peach
モ	mo			ベ	be			モ	mo		
イ	i(yi)	inu	dog	カ	ka	kado	cord	フ	Fu	Fuji	mount
ヌ	nu			ド	do			ヂ	ji		
イ	i(yi)	ita	board	ヘ	he	heya	room	ム	mu	mugi	wheat
タ	ta			ヤ	ya			ギ	gi		
イ	i(yi)	ito	thread	ネ	ne	neko	cat	ウ	u	ushi	cow
ト	to			コ	ko			シ	shi		
ヲ	(wo)	Oke	Tub	ヘ	he	hebi	snake	オ	O		
ケ	ke			ビ	bi			ボ	bo	obon	Tray
ハ	ha	hata	Flag	バ	ba	bara	rose	ソ	n		
タ	ta			ラ	ra			ト	to		
ハ	ha	hana	Flower	ブ	bu	budo	grapes	ケ	ke	tokei	clock
ナ	na			ド	do			イ	i		

Examples of Hiragana

ほ	ho	hon	book	つ	tsu	tsukiwe	table	ち	chi		Note-book
ん	n			く	ku			や	ya	chomen	
は	ha	hata	Flag	ゑ	we			う	wu		
た	ta			り	ri	Ringo	apple	め	me		
は	ha	hana	Flower	ん	n			ん	n		
な	na			ご	go			え	e	emptsu	pencil
か	ka	kami	paper	は	ha	hasami	scissors	ん	m		
み	mi			さ	sa			び	pi		
さ	sa	sara	dish	み	mi			つ	tsu		
ら	ra			ち	chi	chawan	bowl	や	ya		Kettle
さ	sa	saji	spoon	や	ya			か	ka	yakan	
じ	ji			わ	wa			わ	wa		
は	ha	hako	box	ん	n			ん	n		
こ	ko			で	de	desha	street car	い	yi	ie	house
は	ha	hari	needle	ん	n			へ	he		
り	ri			し	shi			い	yi		No.
い	i	ito	thread	や	ya			い	yi	lie	
と	to							え	ye		

Compound Sounds

K.K.H.G.

K.K. H.G.

K.K.K.G. Numericals

[illegible]

JAPANESE MADE EASY

CHAPTER

THE SYLLABARY AND CHARACTERS

The Japanese language has no "alphabet" as is generally understood by the word in English. The characters which may be said to correspond to the English alphabet stand for *syllables*, the vowels and the combinations of the vowels and consonants, which are employed in the construction of words.

Japanese characters are of two kinds :

- (a) **Kanji** : These are of Chinese origin, and there are several thousands of them. Each character represents not a sound but an idea. It is ideographic. Three or four thousand of these characters are known to people of moderate education and this is considered enough to read newspapers and write about everyday matters.
- (b) **Kana** : There are two kinds of *Kana* : the *Katakana* and the *Hira-gana*.

Each *Kana* character represents a sound, not an idea, and unlike the English alphabet, is a syllable made up of—(i) simple vowel sounds as a, i, u, e, o, (ii) and a consonant followed by a vowel as ka, ki, ku, ke, ko.

The *Kata-kana* is a collection of fifty somewhat angular signs in which each sign corresponds to the sound of a syllable. These are mainly used for transcribing foreign sounds, and, together with *Kanji*, in formal or official documents.

The *Hira-gana* consists of fifty cursive forms in which each form corresponds to the sound of a syllable.

The Japanese syllabary is arranged similar to the Sanskrit, and for the inatter of that, the Bengali syllables. The English vowels are arranged as *a, e, i, o, u*, but the Japanese vowels are : *a, i, u, e* and *o*, corresponding to অ, ই, উ, এ, ও in Bengali.

As in Sanskrit or Bengali, the consonantal syllables in Japanese are pronounced with the help of vowel sounds, and they are grouped along with their softened forms, which correspond to the Bengali ক, চ, ট, ত, প, বর্গ or groupings. The English sounds are very much different from either Bengali or Japanese sounds, and as such it is difficult to explain through the medium of English. We will, therefore, give corresponding Bengali sounds for the Japanese consonants for the benefit of the Indian students. The English pronunciations are also given as nearer as possible.

The following Table shows the syllables of the Japanese language. It is called the "*Go-ju-on*" i.e. the fifty sounds, consisting of 5 vowels and 45 consonants. Some of the consonantal sounds have softened forms, as are given below in *Italics*.

THE SYLLABARY

Vowels

a	i	u	e
আ	ই	উ	এ

Consonants

1. ক-বর্গ or K group :

ka কা	ki কি	ku কু	ke কে	ko কো
Soft : ga গা	gi গি	gu গু	ge গে	go গো

2. চ-বর্গ or S group :

sa ছা	si (shi) শি	su ছু	se ছে	so ছো
Soft : za জা	zi (ji) জি	zu জু	ze জে	zo জো

3. ট and ত-বর্গ or T group :

ta টা, তা	ti (ehi) চি	tu (tsu) চু	te টে, তে	to টো, তো
Soft : da ডা, দা	di (ji) জি	du (dzu) জু	de ডে, দে	do ডো, দো
n or N : na না	ni নি	nu নু	ne নে	no নো

4. প-বর্গ or P group :

ha হা	hi হি	hu (fu) ফু	he হে	ho হো
Soft : ba বা	bi বি	bu বু	be বে	bo বো
Soft : pa পা	pi পি	pu পু	pe পে	po পো
m or M : ma মা	mi মি	mu মু	me মে	mo মো

য or Y : ya য়া yi (i) ই yu য়ু ye ইয়ে yo ইয়ো

র or R : ra রা ri রি ru রু re রে ro রো

ব or W : wa ওয়া wi (i) ই wu (u) উ we এ wo উয়ো

ং : Final m or n

The harder sounds like *খ, ষ, ঝ, ঠ, ড, ঢ, ব* etc. are totally absent from the Japanese language. The sound of *স* is represented by *s* (*ছ*) and of *শ* by the only syllable *si* (*shi*). *চ* is pronounced only as *ti* (*chi*) and *tu* (*tsu*) or *chu*, and there is no difference between *র* and *ল* in Japanese. The only pronunciation of *ফ* is in *hu* or *fu*.

N is the only pure consonant in Japanese, and is always suffix to other consonants or vowels and is pronounced like *n* in *Bank*, *king* etc.

By learning the nine consonants *k, s, t, n, h, m, y, r* and *w* together with the five consonantal softenings *g, z, d, b, p* the syllabary can be readily committed to memory.

The consonants *l, q, v* and *x* are entirely absent from the Japanese syllabary. Even an educated Japanese in speaking other languages, is apt to substitute *r* for *l* (র-লরোরভেদঃ); *Q* and *x* are of course unnecessary in the presence of *k* and *s*; and the nearest approach in Japanese to the English *v* is probably *fu*.

C occurs only coupled with *h* in the syllable *chi*, *f* only in *fu*; *j* only in *ji*, which takes the place of *zi* and *di*, and *w* occurs only in *wa* and *wo*. After *k* or *g*, *w* is not sounded except as a provincialism.

The softened sounds are called **Nigori**. These accents show that, for instance, *ga* is only a modified pronunciation of *ka* and not a totally different sound. This may, very frequently, be observed when words enter into composition; thus from *akai* (red) and *kane* (metal) we get *aka-gane* (copper) and not *aka-kane*.

The remaining consonants *b*, *k*, *m*, *n*, *p* have approximately the same sounds as in English, and are therefore allowed to represent their own sounds respectively.

Japanese is usually written in columns from top to bottom, and the columns themselves from right to left ; so we begin at the top right-hand corner and go on downwards. Odd words and short sentences are sometimes written in horizontal lines ; they are usually, though not always, to be read from right to left.

Pronunciation

It is probably impossible for a foreigner to attain an entirely correct pronunciation of Japanese through Roman letters or *Romaji*, as the Japanese call them. As Japanese, in addition to the borrowed Chinese characters, has a phonetic notation, obviously it is of the first importance to get an accurate pronunciation of those letters or rather syllables.

Vowels

The basic vowel sounds in Japanese are five in number and each is pronounced fully. The Japanese vowels may have the same quality or kind of sound, although they vary in length. They are not used to represent quite different sounds like the English vowels as, for example, the vowel *a* in the words *mar*, *make*, *many*, *man*, and *woman*. They should be pronounced very *short* and should not be dwelt upon,

except where specially marked long as *ā ī ū ē ō* and when double *aa, ii, uu*.

a is pronounced as *a* in cartoon.

i like *i* in machine, though somewhat shorter.

ii like *ee* in beet.

u like *u* in good.

e like *e* in pen.

o like *o* in obey.

For example, *ago* (chin) is pronounced as আগো, *are* (that) as আরে, *fune* (ship) as ফুনে, *koe* (voice) as কোয়ে, *made* (until) as মাদে, *mare* (rare) as মারে, and so on.

The long vowels are pronounced long and short vowels are hardly pronounced at all. In the very common case of verbal terminations in *su*, the *u* is practically silent, e.g. *desu* is pronounced *dess* (দেস্), *arimasu* as *arimass* (অরিমাস্).

Consonants

The consonant syllables have no independent sound, but are pronounced with the help of vowels, as in Bengali or Hindusthani. They very closely follow the normal English pronunciation. The following consonant sounds should be pronounced as shown below :

zi + ya	as	ja	(জ্যা)
zi + ya	as	ju	(জ্যু)
zi + yo	as	jo	(জ্যো)
di + ya	as	ja	(জ্যা)
di + yu	as	ju	(জ্যু)
di + yo	as	jo	(জ্যো)

Accent

Each syllable in Japanese should be distinctly sounded, so that when two consonants meet, except in *ch*, *ts* and *dz*, they must be pronounced separately. Thus *onna* should be pronounced as *ohn-nah* and *katta* as *kat-tah*. Similarly, double sound is to be given to the long vowels, wherever indicated. This is very important and the failure to do so is not merely a solecism, but the frequent cause of embarrassing misunderstandings, as many Japanese words of wholly unrelated meaning, differ only in the length of a vowel. As—*Ie* means house, but *Iie* means 'no'.

Accent in Japanese is not the same thing as stress in English ; it is a matter of pitch. It is often a musical pitch. Accent usually goes to long syllables.

Generally speaking, however, Japanese words are pronounced with an equal stress on each syllable, as all Japanese words end with vowels and not with consonants, except—

- (a) the syllable preceding a double consonant which has a longer sound ;
- (b) the syllable containing a long vowel ;
- (c) a short vowel makes the syllable short and as a consequence throws an accent on a neighbouring syllable.

But, as it is the case with any foreign language, intonations can only be gotten perfectly, if ever, by careful listening and by long practice.

WORDS—KOTOBA

Words are formed by connecting syllables. Of course, the number of syllables in words varies. For instance—

Me	eye	Bo	a stick
Te	hand	Bu	a copy
Ki	tree	Na	a name, fame
Ha	leaf or tooth	Ro	wax
Ie	house	Ta	a rice field
Hi	fire, the sun, day	To	door
Go	five, a word	Uo	a fish

These words have one syllable each, while the following words consist of several syllables each :

Moshi-moshi	hallo, please
Nomi-mizu	drinking water
Tsukue	desk
Atarashii	new
Utsukushii	beautiful
Kagaku	science
Odoroki	surprise
Seikaku	character
Shinbun	newspaper
Tamago	egg
Teishaba	station
Yawaraka	soft, gentle

Each word has its own characteristics and no two can be treated in the same manner. There are two different kinds of words which make up sentences : namely, the words which have meaning and those

which, though having no independent meaning, assist in completing the meaning of other words.

For example—

Ame ga furi-masu.—It rains. In this simple sentence *ame* (rain) and *furi* (fall) have distinct meanings ; each can be interpreted as a thing or action. On the otherhand, the words *ga*, which follows *ame* and *masu* placed after *furi*, have no independent meaning in themselves ; they only help through connection with the other words to complete the meaning of the sentence. So these four words *ame*, *ga*, *furi* and *masu* are the elements in this sentence. They are connected under definite rules in order to express a definite idea.

These two groups of words can further be divided into two kinds. The word *ame* in the first group is never changed or inflected, but the word *furi* is inflected as *fu-ra*, *fu-ri*, *fu-ru*, and *fu-re*.

In the second group also the word *ga* never changes, while the word *masu* changes to indicate tense as suffix.

Masu	present tense
Mashita	past tense
Masho	future tense

Example :—

Kare-wa hon-o motte ori-masu.—He has a book.

Kare-wa hon-o kai-mashita.—He bought a book.

Chichi-wa myonichi Tokyo-e yuki-masho.—

My father will go to Tokyo tomorrow.

NAME-WORDS

Animals (Dobutsu)

Bear	kuma
bull	ushi
calf	ko-ushi
cat	neko
cattle	ushi-rui
cow	me-ushi
dog	inu
donkey	roba
fox	kitsune
goat	hitsuji, yagi
goose	gacho
horse	uma
lamb	ko-hitsuji
lion	shishi
monkey	saru
mouse	nezumi
ox	kinkiri-ushi
pig	buta
rat	nezumi
sheep	hitsuji
tiger	tora

Fishes (Sakana)

Crab	kani
lobester	kuruma-ebi
oyster	kaki
salmon	shake
seafish	umio-uwo

Birds (Tori)

Blackbird	hiyodori
chicken	hiyokko
cock	ondori
duck	ahiru
eagle	washi
hen	mendori
parrot	omu
sparrow	suzume
swallow	tsubame
swan	hakucho

Insects (Mushi)

Ant	ari
bee	hachi
butterfly	chocho
fly	hai
frog	kaeru
mosquito	ka
silkworm	kaiko
snake	hebi
spider	kumo

Fruits & Vegetables

(Kudamono ; yasai-mono)

Apple	ringo
asparagus	udo
beans	mame

beet-root	aka-daikon	body	tai, karada
cabbage	kabeji	bones	hone
carrot	ninjin	brain	no
cauli-		breast	mune
flower	hana-kabeji	chest	mune
celery	sereri	chin	ago
cucum-		ear	mini
ber	kyūri	eye	me
figs	ichijiku	face	kao
grapes	budo	flesh	niku
lemon	yuzu	finger	yubi, ibi
nut	mi	finger-	
peach	momo	nails	tsume
pear	nashi	foot	ashi
peas	endo	hair	ke
pineapple	ananasu	hair on	
potatoes	imo	head	atama-no-ke
strawberry	ichigo	hand	te
tomato	aka-nasu	head	atama
walnut	kurumi	heart	kokoro

The Human body
(*Jintai : karada*)

Abdomen	hara	liver	kimo
ankle	ashi-kubi	moustache	uwa-hige
arm	ude	mouth	kuchi
back	senaka	neck	kubi
beard	hige	nose	hana
blood	chi	shoulders	kata

side	waki	grand-	
skin	kawa	mother	obā-san
teeth	ha	grand-	nago-
throat	nodo	daughter	musume
tongue	shita	grandson	nago
wrist	te-kubi	husband	otto
		marriage	kekkon
		mother	ha-ha
		mother-in-	
		law	shūto-me
		nephew	oi
		niece	me
		parents	oya, ryo-shin
		relations	shin-rui
		sister	
		(elder)	ane
		sister	
		(younger)	imoto
		sister-in-	
		law	kojutome
		son	musuko
		son-in-law	muko
		teacher	sensei
		uncle	oji
		virgin	ki-musume
		widow	goke
		widower	yamome
		wife	nyobo
		woman	onna

Relations (Shinrui)	
Aunt	oba
boy	mushuko
brother	
(elder)	ani, niisan
brother	
(younger)	ototo
brother-	
in-law	ko-ju-to
child	ko, kodomo
cousin	itoko
daughter	musume
daughter-	uchi-no-
in-law	yome
family	iye
father	chichi
father-in-	
law	shūto
friend	tomodachi
girl	musume
grand-	
father	ojii-san

Furnitures (Dogu)

Arm-chair	hiji-kake-isu
basket	kago
bed	ne-dai, toko
bell	rin
book-case	honbako
box	hako
broom	hoki
candle	rosoku
candlestick	te-shoku
carpet	mosen
chair	isu
chest of	
drawers	tansu
clock	tokei
closet(w.c.)	benjo
cupboard	to-dana
curtains	maku
cushion	zabuton
elec. light	denki-to
key	kagi
lamp	rampu
light	akari
looking-	
glass	kagami
mat	tatami
matches	machi
mosq. net	kaya
net	ami

pillow	makura
picture	gaku
sheets	shiitsu
sideboard	tana
table	teburu
table-cloth	teburu-kake

House (Ie)

Bathroom	benjo
bedroom	ne-ma
ceiling	tenjo
chimney	kemu-dashi
dinning	
hal!	shoku-do
door	to
draw.-room	kyakunoma
floor	yuka
garden	niwa
kitchen	daidokoro
library	shosai
passage	roka
roof	yane
room	heya
stairs	hashigo
staircase	hashigo-dan
tiles	kawara
verandah	engawa
wall	kabe
window	mado

Dressing (Fuku)

Aprons	mae-kake	parasol	hi-gasa
button	botan	pillow-case	makura- bukuro
cap	shappu	pins	tome-bari
calico	mempu	pocket	kakushi
coat	kimono, kotto	purse	kane-ire, saifu
collars	kara	rain-coat	ama-gappa
comb	kushi	razor	kami-sori
cotton	momen	ring	yubi-wa
drawers	shita- momohiki	scissors	hasami
dressing- gown	yukata	sheets	shiitsu
flannel	furanneru	shirts	jiban
flannelette	men-neru	silk	kinu
garters	tabi-dome	skirt	suso
gloves	te-bukuro	sleeping- suits	nemaki
hair-pin	kanzashi	socks	kutsu-shita
handker- chief	hankechi	soap	shabon
hat	boshi	table-cloth	teburu-kake
jewellery	kazari-mono	tooth- brush	haburashi
muslin	kanreisha	towels	tenugui
necktie	eri-kazari	trousers	zubon
night- dress	nemaki	umbrella	komori-gasa
needle	hari	„ Jap.	kasa
overcoat	gaito	under-vest	shita-jiban
		watch	tokei
		wool	rasha, ke

Food (Shoku)

Beef	gyū-niku
bread	pan
breakfast	asa-han
butter	bata
cake	o-kashi
cheese	chiisu
chocolate	chokoretsu
coffee	kohii
cream	kuriimu
curry	kare-ko
dinner	ya-shoku
eggs	tamago
flour	udonko
fowl	tori
meat	niku
mustard	karashi
mutton	maten
onion	negi
pepper	kosho
potato	imo
pudding	purin
rice (plant)	ine
„ (grain)	kome
„ (boiled)	meshi
salad	sarado
salt	shio
sugar	sato
vegetables	yasai-mono

Drinks (Nomi-mono)

Beer	biiru
bottle	tokkuri, bin
lemonade	ramune
milk	gyūnyū, chichi
soda water	soda-mizu
soup	soppu
tea	cha
vinegar	su
water	mizu
wine	budoshu

Utensils (Ryori-dogu)

Corkscrew	kuchinuki
cup	wan, chawan
dish	naga-sara
fork	hoku
frying-pan	furai-nabe
glass	koppu
kettle	tetsubin
knife	hocho, naifu
plate	sara
pot	nabe
saucepan	nabe
spoon	saji
tea-pot	dobin
tray	bon
wineglass	saka-dzuki

Time (Jikan).		August	hachi-gatsu
Afternoon	hiru-sugi	September	ku-gatsu
dawn	ake-gata	October	ju-gatsu
day	hi	November	ju-ichi-gatsu
Sunday	Nichiyo-bi	December	ju-ni-gatsu
Monday	Getsuyo-bi	this month	kon-gatsu
Tuesday	Kayo-bi	last „	sen-gatsu
Wednesday	Suiyo-bi	next „	rai-gatsu
Thursday	Mokuyo-bi	morning	asa
Friday	Kinyo-bi	night	ban, yoru
Saturday	Doyo-bi	quarter	sanga-gatsu
day-time	hiru	season	shi-ki
evening	ban, yugata	autumn	aki
everyday	mainichi	spring	haru
fortnight	ni-shu-kan	summer	natsu
holiday	sai-jitsu	winter	fuyu
hour	ichi-jikan	second	kata-toki
half-an-		sunrise	hi-no-de
hour	han-jikan	sunset	hi-no-iri
midnight	yo-naka	time	toki
minute	ip-pun	to-day	konnichi
month	gatsu-tsuki	to-morrow	myonichi
January	sho-gatsu	to-night	komban
February	ni-gatsu	week	shu-kan
March	san-gatsu	this week	konshū
April	shi-gatsu	last week	senshū
May	go-gatsu	next week	raishū
June	roku-gatsu	year	toshi, nen
July	shichi-gatsu	yesterday	sakujitsu

Colours (Iro)		Town & Country (Machi to inaka)	
Black	kuroi	Bridge	hashi
blue	asagi, ao	building	tatemono
brown	tobi-iro	country	inaka
dark	koi	farm	hata
green	aoi	field	hatake
grey	nezumi-iro	footpath	ko-michi
light	usui	forest	mori
pink	toki-iro	gate	mon
purple	murasaki	grass	shiba
red	akai	hut	koya
violet	kikyo-iro	inn	yado-ya
white	shiroi	ice	kori
yellow	ki-iro	island	shima
Metals (Kinzoku)		lake	kosui
Brass	shinchū	land	tochi, oka,
bronze	kara-kane	lane	hoso-michi
copper	akagane	market	ichi
diamond	kongoseki	mud	doro
gold	kin	palace	kyūjo, goten
iron	tetsu	police-stn.	keisatsu-jo
cast iron	chūtetsu	river	kawa
sheet iron	tetsu ita	road	michi
lead	namari	rock	iwa
pearl	shinju	sea	umi
silver	gin	stream	nagare
steel	hagane	school	gakkō
tin	suzu	shop	mise
zinc	totan		

street	tori, machi	wave	nami
town	tokai, machi	weather	yoki, tenki
village	mura	wind	kaze
water	mizu	North	kita
waterfall	taki	South	minami
well	ido	East	higashi
wood	mori	West	nishi
world	sekai		

Correspondence (Sho-kan)

Address	ate-na, tokoro
blot. paper	suitori-gami
date	gappi
envelope	jo-bu-kuro
fount.-pen	mannen-fude
ink	sumi, inki
inkstand	inki-tsubo
letter	tegami
letter-box	yubin-bako
note-paper	shokan-shi
paper	kami
pen	pen
pencil	empitsu
penknife	ko-gatana
post-card	hagaki
post-office	yubin-kyoku
seal	impan
seal.-wax	fu-ro
signature	kimei
telegram	dempo

Natural objects (Tennen)

Air	kūki
cloud	kumo
cold	samusa
darkness	kura-gari
fire	hi
fog	kiri
heat	danki
light	hikari
lightning	inabikari
moon	tsuki
rain	ame
rainbow	niji
shade	kage
sky	sora
snow	yuki
stars	hoshi
storm	arashi
sun	hi, taiyo
thunder	kaminari

CHAPTER II

SECTION 1

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE

The construction of Japanese sentences is entirely different from that of English or any other European language, but is very similar to that of Bengali or Hindusthani or any other Indian language derived from Sanskrit, comprising all possible sounds, conjugations and inflections. The principal characteristics of the Japanese language are given below :

1. The Japanese language has no articles, definite or indefinite. Definiteness is expressed by adding some other words.

2. In Japanese, there is no alphabet, as is understood in English. The consonants are pronounced with the help of vowels as in Bengali language.

3. In Japanese, verb is placed invariably at the end of the sentence, as in Bengali or Hindi, whereas in English it is placed just after the subject.

4. The interrogation in Japanese is expressed by the word *Ka* placed at the end of the sentence, unlike the sentences in English, in which interrogation is expressed by placing the verb at the beginning of the sentence.

5. There is no sequence of tense in Japanese.

6. In Japanese, the words have inflections when

auxiliary words are added, as there are various inflections in Sanskrit language under different Bibhakties (বিভক্তি) and Pratyayas (প্রত্যয়), whereas in English, there is no such inflection.

7. Almost all the nouns in Japanese are neuter or sexless nouns. The gender is indicated by adding other words, while in English there are separate genders.

8. In Japanese, there is no inflection to mark plural number, as there is in English.

9. In Japanese there are no words answering to English pronouns—my, you (obj.) their etc. The use of postpositions determine the case.

10. Indefiniteness is often expressed in Japanese, as in English, by means of numerals, but in Japanese no conjunction is used, as in English.

11. There are no auxiliary numerals in English as there are in Japanese.

12. The adjectives in Japanese, as in English, have no gender, number or case.

13. In English, words qualifying verbs would be called an adverb, but in Japanese, adjectives modifying the verb, do not change their nature as adjectives.

SENTENCES—BUN

A Sentence is formed by combination of words. It consists of two principal parts : the Subject (*Shubu*) and the Predicate (*Jutsubu*). The Subject is that part of a sentence which names the person, place, thing or idea about which something is said.

Subject. The subject usually consists of a non-declinable word (*Taigen*) or word used as *Taigen* followed by an auxiliary word (*Joshi*).

Predicate. The Predicate consists of a declinable word (*Yogen*) or words used as *Yogen* with auxiliary word (*Joshi*) or auxiliary verb (*Jodoshi*). The predicate is the word or words that make statement about the subject of a sentence as to its action and condition.

Hon-ga ari-masu.—There is a book.

Ame-ga furi-masu.—It rains.

Sakura no hana-ga saki-mashita.—Cherry flowers blossomed out.

In the above sentences the subject and predicate are shown as follows :

Subject		Predicate	
<i>Taigen</i>	<i>Joshi</i>	<i>Yogen</i>	<i>Jodoshi</i>
Hon	ga	ari	masu
Ame	ga	furi	masu
Sakura-no hana	ga	saki	mashita

As usual, the subject and related words form the Subject-part of the sentence and words explaining the action, condition or meaning of the Subject-part form

the Predicate-part or the Explanatory-part. For the complete expression of ideas the subject and predicate of the sentence usually require the assistance of supplementary words (*Hobu*).

In short, the subject and predicate are the principal parts in the sentence ; they are indispensable to the complete expression of ideas. Supplementary parts are used when necessary to make the sentence complete.

Examples of Simple Sentences :

There is a flower	<i>Hana-ga arimasu</i>
There is a flag	<i>Hata-ga arimasu</i>
There is a paper	<i>Kami-ga arimasu</i>
There is a chair	<i>Isu-ga arimasu</i>
There is a pencil	<i>Fumpitsu-ga arimasu</i>
There is a note-book	<i>Chomen-ga arimasu</i>
There is a clock	<i>Tokei-ga arimasu</i>
There is a teapot	<i>Dobin-ga arimasu</i>
There is an umbrella	<i>Kasa-ga arimasu</i>
There is a bag	<i>Kaban-ga arimasu</i>
There is a hat	<i>Boshi-ga arimasu</i>

The above sentences all affirm the existence of the subject. It is the function of the auxiliary verbs to change the meaning of the sentence in accordance with the circumstances. The negative or non-existence of the subject is expressed by changing the final syllable

su of the positive auxiliary verb *masu* to *sen*, e.g. *masu* becomes *masen*. Examples :

There is no paper	<i>Kami-ga arimasen</i>
There is no mountain	<i>Yama-ga arimasen</i>
There is no room	<i>Heya-ga arimasen</i>
There is no door	<i>To-ga arimasen</i>
There is no window	<i>Mado-ga arimasen</i>
There is no pen	<i>Pen-ga arimasen</i>
There is no river	<i>Kawa-ga arimasen</i>
There is no path	<i>Michi-ga arimasen</i>

In Japanese, the subject comes first and is followed by the predicate, which is normally concluded with the verb or adjective and the auxiliary. Verbs are usually divided into two classes : the transitive and the intransitive ; the one takes an object and the other does not. There are two kinds of objects. : the dative and the accusative. In order to make the meaning of the sentence complete the adverb is sometimes added ; and the objects are sometimes qualified by the preceding adjective. The arrangement is very similar to that of Bengali language.

Example : He gave me this book.—

Kare-wa watakushi-ni kono hon-o ataemashita

Lit. : He to me this book gave
 তিনি আমাকে এই বই দিয়াছেন

I give you this book.—

Watakushi-wa anata-ni kono hon-o ataemasu.

Lit. : I to you this book give
 আমি আপনাকে এই বই দিতেছি

Inter-change of the objects takes place frequently, but it is polite to put the personal object first.

Qualifying words precede the words to which they relate. Thus the adjective or the possessive preceds the noun which it qualifies ; the adverb preceds the verb, the adjective etc. ; and the dependent clause preceds the principal clause.

As in Bengali language the interrogative is expressed by using the word কি (ki) along with the verb : (*দিয়েছ কি ? দেবে কি ?*), the interrogative in Japanese is usually expressed by placing the particle 'ka' (as Hindusthani Kya का) at the end of the clause or sentence. It is not expressed, as in English, by inverting the ordinary assertive construction. Example :

Chomen-ga arimasu ka ?—Is there a note book ?

Densha no kippu-ga arimasu ka ?—Is there a tram-ticket ?

Kisha no kippu-ga arimasu ka ?—Is there a train-ticket ?

The above is the usual way of arrangement, but is by no means a hard and fast rule. Sometimes the positions of these parts are reversed, as when emphasis is placed on one particular word, when it is desired to give a special tone to the sentence, or when the

attention of another person is called. This is frequent in the composition of poems.

Fut-ta, fut-ta, yuki-ga.—Fallen, fallen the snow.

Saita, sai-ta, hana-ga.—Blossomed, blossomed the flowers.

In daily conversation there are expressions in which the order of the subject and predicate is reversed.

Generally the dative (*Taigen* with *ni*) comes before accusative (*Taigen* with *wo*) but this is by no means absolute. For example :

Hahaoya-ga kodomo-ni mikan-wo yari-mashita.—

The mother gave the child an orange.

Hahaoya-ga mikan-wo kodomo-ni yari-mashita.—

The mother gave an orange to the child.

The order of a Japanese sentence is generally as follows :

1. Adverb of time and place, or any word on which emphasis is laid.

2. Qualifying words precede the words they qualify.

3. Subject.

4. Clauses.

5. Dative.

6. Accusative.

7. Verb.

8. Postpositions come after the word or clause to which they belong.

The following table shows the position of the words as mentioned above :

Subject

Predicate

	Subject Qualifier	Subject	Qualifier to Accusative	Acc.	Dative	Complement.	Verb
1	...	Hana-ga	...	...	...	...	hiraki-mashita.
2	Sakura-no	hana-ga	...	...	...	utsuku-shi-ku	hiraki-mashita.
3	Ano niwa-no sakura-no	hana-ga	...	...	...	kono-hi utsuku-shi-ku	hiraki-mashita.
4	...	Roy-wa	...	hon-o	...	...	yonde ori-masu.
5	...	Wataku-shi-wa	...	hon-o	Roy-ni	...	atae-mashita.
6	...	Kare wa	...	...	...	yoi-hito de	arimasu.
7	...	...	...	...	...	Koko-e	kite kudasai.
8	Anata-ga nita	hon-wa	...	...	...	kore de	sho.
9	...	Kare-ga	...	...	...	moshi kono hi	kuru-naraba
10	...	Anata-wa	...	...	...	gakko-e	yukima-shita ka ?

Translation of the above sentences.

1. The flowers have opened.
2. The cherry flowers have opened beautifully.
3. The cherry flowers in the garden have opened beautifully.
4. Mr. Roy is reading a book.
5. I gave a book to Mr. Roy.
6. He is a good man.
7. Please come here.
8. This is the book you saw, isn't it?
9. If he comes today,
10. Did you go to school?

Omissions

As in almost all other languages, nobody, however, would think of using tedious expressions in daily conversation. Short expressions are common in daily conversation. For example :

Please come in. ... *Dozo o-hairi kudasai.*

The full form would be—

Dozo anata-wa watakushi-no heya-ni o-hairi kudasai. ... You will please come into my room.

Happy New Year. ... *Shinnen omedeto.*

The full form would be—

Shinnen de omedeto gozaimasu.

In Japan the use of Honorifics (*Keigo*) is very highly developed. There are special Honorifics and related expressions for the first, second and third

persons. These varied forms are freely used, according to the status and relationship of speaker and the person addressed. It is not necessary, therefore, to use such personal pronouns as *anata* (you) for the second person and *watakushi* (I) for the first. It is quite usual in Japanese conversation to omit some elements unless the meaning is thereby lost. For example, if one only says :

Irasshaimase I am glad you have come,

O-meshi kudasai Please put it on,

Yuki-tamae You had better go,

it is clear that they are meant for the second person. Similarly--

It-te mairimasu I am going

O-jama itashi-mashita I have troubled you.

O-itoma itashi-mashita I must now take leave.

It is clear that the speaker means himself.

Classification of Sentences

In order to arrange complicated ideas in the best order, it is often necessary that the order of the component parts of the sentence be reversed or repeated.

Thus, the sentences can be divided into three different kinds :—

(a) Simple sentence (*Tanbun*)

(b) Complex sentence (*Fukubun*)

(c) Compound sentence (*Jūbun*)

(a) In **simple sentences**, there are only one subject and one predicate. They answer to the questions like

How (*Donna ka ?*)

What does he (it) do (*Do suru ka ?*)

What is it (*Nan de aru ka ?*)

(b) In **complex sentences**, the connection of the subject with predicate takes place more than once, i.e. there are two or more clauses, but one or more of the clauses loses its independence by becoming subordinate to the main clause in order to complete its meaning. This subordinate clause is called a *ku* clause and it is introduced by such auxiliary words as—

kara, ga, to, keredomo, ba, ni, node, nagara, and dake. Example :

As it is already ten o'clock, let us go to bed.—

Mo ju-ji desu kara, yasumi-masho.

Although he had promised, he entirely forgot it.—

Yakusoku-wo shi-nagara wasure-to shimat-te i-rassharu.

If I go, will you go too ?—

Watakushi-ga yuke-ba anata mo oide-ni mari-masu ka ?

(c) **Compound sentences** consist of two or more simple sentences and have more than one clause ; none of the clauses loses its independence, but both are correlative. Neither is subordinate to the other, each an independent sentence. For instance :

Hana-ga saki, tori-ga naku.—Flowers bloom, birds sing.

Haru-wa atatakaku, aki-wa suzushii.—The
spring is warm and autumn is cool.

There are also Imperative and Exclamatory sentences, examples of which are given below :

Imperative—Meirei-tai

Goran-nasai ; man-marai tsuki ga de-mashita.—

Look ! the full round moon has come out.

Koban wo mot-te kite kudasai.—

Please bring my bag.

Hayaku shiro !—

Do it quickly !

Chotto oide kudasai.—

Please come here for a minute.

Exclamatory—Kando-tai

Ma ! utsukushii hana desu ne !

Oh ! What a beautiful flower !

Oyaoya ! machigat-te shimat-ta wa.

Dear me ! I have done wrong.

' PARTS OF SPEECH—HANSHI.

The Japanese language, like other oriental languages, is essentially different from the European languages in its nature and construction. The grammatical ideas and terminology of English do not apply precisely to Japanese. This must be remembered when we are constrained to explain the Japanese language in terms of English grammar.

The sentences consist of words which are related to one another. In English, words in a sentence are connected by prepositions, but there are no prepositions in Japanese. In Japanese sentences, connection is established by ancillary words, or postpositions. Words are divided into ten classes according to their quality or function. These are called Parts of Speech :

1. Nouns (*Meishi*)
2. Pronouns (*Daimeshi*)
3. Numerical words (*Sushi*)

These three are non-declinable Parts of Speech.

4. Adjectives (*Keiyoshi*)
5. Verbs (*Doshi*)

These are declinable Parts of Speech and have inflection.

6. Auxiliary verbs (*Jodoshi*)—have inflection.
7. Postpositions (*Joshi*)—have no inflection.
8. Adverbs (*Fukeshi*)—have no inflection.
9. Conjunction (*Setsuzokushi*)
10. Interjection (*Kanshi*)

Exercise No. I

(a) Get by heart—

Hon—book ; hata—flag ; hana—flower ; kami—paper ; hari—needle ; hachi—bowl ; isu—chair ; ito—thread ; hasami—scissors ; sara—dish ; saji—spoon ; ie—house ; heya—room ; to—door ; mado—window ; hako—box ; kodomo—child ; otona—adult ; kasa—umbrella ; kabon—bag ; geta—clog ; gaito—over-coat ; boshi—hat ; yama—mountain ; kawa—river, hashi—bridge ; michi—path ; kutsu—shoes ; densha—street-car (tram-car) ; kisha—train ; jidosha—motor car ; hikoki—airplane ; kippu—ticket ; to—and.

Verb : To be—arimasu, Not to be—arimasen, used for inanimate object ; and, imasu and imasen, used for animate object.

(b) Translate into Japanese—

There is a flower. There is a book. There is a flag. There is a paper. There is a dish. There is a chair. There is a bowl. There is a mountain. There is a river. There is a road. There is thread. There is a pair of scissors. There is a house. There is a room. There is no chair. There is bridge. There is no window. There is no needle. There are children's shoes. There are adult's clogs. There is no tram-car ticket. There is a train-ticket. There is no children's umbrella. There is an adult's hat. There are a needle and a thread. There are a hat and an umbrella. There are a rikisha and a motor car. There are a bag and a book. There are a plate and a spoon. There are shoes and clogs. There are doors and windows. There are a needle and a pair of scissors.

SECTION 2

NOUNS—MEISHI

Nouns are names of persons, place, things, actions, qualities etc., and may be grouped as follows :

- (a) Names of Common Objects :

Hito man ; *Yama* mountain ; *Tori* bird.

- (b) Proper names :

Tokyo, Osaka, Fuji-san, Saito-san.

- (c) Words expressing actions :

Undo exercise ; *Sampo* taking a walk ;

Benkyo study ; *Hajime* beginning.

- (d) Words expressing condition, nature or emotion :

Rippa splendour ; *Kengo* firmness ;

Hirosa width ; *Semasa* narrowness.

- (e) Words expressing abstract qualities :

Kenseki pride ; *Shiso* thought ;

Shinsetsu kindness ; *Kimochi* feeling.

The number of nouns is very large ; they may be divided into following classes :

- (a) Nouns original in form and nature :

Hon	book ;	Dempo	telegram
Hana	flower ;	Denki	electricity
Hari	needle ;	Denwa	telephone
Fune	boat ;	Densha	tram-car
Furo	bath ;	Chi	blood
Fukuro	bag ;	Atama	head

(b) Nouns formed by nouns with other parts of speech :

Kane (money)-mochi (have)	: Kanemochi (rich man)
Asa (morning)-ne (sleep)	: Asane (morning sleep)
Ori (weave)-monono (thing)	: Orimono (textiles)
Mochi (have)-kane (money)	: Mochigane (property)
Some (coloured)-kami (paper)	: Somegami (col. paper)

(c) Nouns formed by combining other words :

Hon (book)-tana (shelf)	: Hondana (bookshelf)
Yomi (read)-kaki (write)	: Yomi-kaki (reading & writing)
Nomi (drink)-kui (eat)	: Nomikui (drinking & eating)
Oshi (push)-ire (put in)	: Oshi-ire (closet)
Hiki (pull)-dashi (put out)	: Hiki-dashi (drawer)
Ao (blue)-sora (sky)	: Aozora (blue sky)
Atsui (thick)-kami (paper)	: Atsugami (thick paper)
Nagai (long)-mijikai (short)	: Nagamijika (length)
Takai (high)-hikui (low)	: Takahiku (unevenness)
Nagai (long)-mochi (last)	: Nagamochi (durability)
Ki (raw)-ito (thread)	: Ki-ito (raw silk)
Ki (raw)-mono (thing)	: Kimono (clothes)
Tsuki (month)-hi (days)	: Tsukihi (time)
Bun (sentence)-sho (chapter)	: Bunsho (writing)
Bun (sentence)-gaku (learning)	: Bungaku (literature)
Su (number)-gaku (learning)	: Sugaku (mathematics)
Choku (straight)-sen (line)	: Chokusen (a st. line)
Ichi (first)-gatsu (month)	: Ichigatsu (January)
Ori (weaving)-mono (thing)	: Orimono (cloth)
Cha (cup)-dansu (board)	: Chadansu (cupboard)

(d) Nouns formed by repetition :

Yama-yama : mountaint.	Shina-jina : things.
Koto-goto : everything.	Shima-jima : islands.

(e) Nouns derived from foreign words :

Rampu ... lamp.	Garasu ... grass.
Pen ... pen.	Paipu ... pipe.
Suteishon ... station.	Tonneru... tunnel.
Baketsu ... bucket.	Eleki ... electricity.
Inteli ... intelligentsia.	Ide ... ideology.
Moga ... modern girl.	Mobo ... modern boy.

In Japanese there is no article for a noun. The noun has no inflection to mark number, gender or case. There is no declension.

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are formed by adding—

(a) Koto to an adjective :—

Hayai rapid : *Hayaikoto* rapidity

Koto to a verb :

Ki-wo tsukeru : to be careful.

Ki-wo tsukeru-koto : attention.

(b) Sa or mi to an adjective :

Takai high : *Takasa* height.

Amari sweet : *Amami* sweetness.

(c) Ke to a noun :

Shio : salt ; *Shioke* : saltiness

Concrete Nouns

Concrete nouns are sometimes formed by adding **Mono** to nouns, adjectives or verbs :

<i>Inaka</i>	country	:	<i>Inakamono</i>	a rustic
<i>Aoi</i>	green	:	<i>Aomono</i>	vegetables
<i>Kau.</i>	" to buy	:	<i>Kaimono</i>	purchase

The names of shops, shop-keepers, trades, artisans are formed by adding **Ya** to the name of the article dealt in :

Sakana fish : *Sakana-ya* a fish-dealer. Similarly :
Kusuri-ya : a druggist ; *Sentaku-ya* : a laundry ;
Katsu-ya : a shoe-maker.

Number

Japanese nouns have in themselves no gender or number. All the nouns in ordinary Japanese are treated as material nouns and as such numerals cannot be placed directly before the nouns, nor there is any inflection to mark plural number. Plurality is often expressed thus—

Ichimai-no kami	One sheet of paper
Futa iro-no kami	Two kinds of paper
San nin-no kodomo	Four children
Ichi-ji	One o'clock
San-jikan	Three hours
Ni-ji-roku fun	Six minutes past two.

A Japanese noun becomes either singular or plural according to circumstances. The idea of plurality, however, is expressed, though very rarely, by adding the suffixes **domo**, **tachi** or **gata** :

Anohito tachi	they
Anata gata	you (plural)

Plural number is sometimes expressed by adding **ra** to the noun, or by repeating the noun. **Ra** is used for persons only, and in most cases the initial consonant of the repeated word is softened :

<i>Tomo-ra</i>	friends.	<i>Imoto-ra</i>	sisters.
<i>Tokoro-dokoro</i>	various places.	<i>Shina-jina</i>	things.

An adjective followed by the particle **no** becomes a noun and means one particular object :

<i>Kirei-na no</i>	the pretty one.	<i>Okii no</i>	a big one.
<i>Akai no</i>	the red one.	<i>Chiisai no</i>	a small one.

Indefinite numbers are expressed by the words :

<i>Oku-no</i>	many ;	<i>Ikuraka-no</i>	some.
<i>Wazuka-no</i>	few ;	<i>Ni-san-no</i>	a few.

Gender

Almost all the nouns in Japanese may be regarded as neuter or sexless nouns, excepting only a few which indicate sex. *Hito* means either man or woman, as *ushi* means either a bull or a cow. The sex is indicated by the words :

<i>Otoko</i>	: man ;	<i>Onna</i>	: woman.
<i>Osu-no</i>	: male animal ;	<i>Mesu-no</i>	: female animal.

Exercise No. 2

Note :—For interrogation use the word *ka* at the end of the sentence. Yes—*hai* ; No—*ie*.

(a) Translate into Japanese :—

There is a cow. There is a cat. There is a dog. There is a horse. There is a child. There is an adult. There are a cat and a dog. There are an adult and a child. There are a cow and a horse. There are a man and a woman. There are men and women. Is there a paper ? Is there a note book ? Is there a book ? Is there a pencil ? Is there a watch ? Is there a house ? Is there a tram-ticket ? No, there is a train-ticket. Is there a post card ? No, there is a stamp. Is there a stamp ? Yes, there is a stamp. Is there a chair ? Yes, there is. Is there an apple ? Yes, there is. Is there a dog ? No, there is a cat. Is there a cat ? Yes, there is. Is there a child ? Yes, there is. Is there a river ? No, there is not. Is there a mountain ? Yes, there is. Is there a spoon ? No, there is not. Is there a horse ? Yes, there is. Is there a cow ? No, there is not.

(b) Translate into English :—

Me to mini. Hana to kuchi. Ie to mon. Kani to pen. Tsuke ga arimasu. Empitsu ga arimasen. Kani ga arimasu. Kawa ga arimasu. Hashi ga arimasen. Kasa to boshi ga arimasen. To to mado ga arimasu. Sata to saji ga arimasu. Isu to tsuke ga arimasu. Pen to inki ga arimasu. Inu to neko ga imasu. Ushi to uma ga imasu. Hito ga imasu ka ? Hai, imasu. Hai, kite ga arimasu. Hagaki ga arimasen.

SECTION 3

PRONOUNS—DAIMEISHI

Pronouns are used instead of Nouns. There are four kinds of pronouns : Personal, Demonstrative, Relative and Reflexive.

1. **Jindaimeishi** or Personal Pronouns used instead of personal names. There are four kinds of personal pronouns :—

(a) **Jisho**—Personal Pronoun of the first person, used instead of one's own name.

(b) **Taisho**—Personal Pronoun of the second person used instead of the names of the persons addressed.

(c) **Tasho**—Personal Pronoun of the third person, used instead of the name of a person or persons spoken of.

(d) **Futeisho**—Indefinite and Interrogative pronouns, used in place of unknown persons.

They are shown in the following table :—

Personal Pronouns.

	Singular		Plural		Plural : More Polite
Jisho :	I	watakushi	we	watakushira	watakushi- domo
1st person	I	watashi	we	watashira	
	I	hoku	we	bokura	
Taisho :	you	anata	you	anatara	anagata
2nd Person	you	kimi	you	kimira	
	you	omae	you	omaera	
Tasho :	he	ano-kata	they	ano-kata-ra	ano-kata- gata
3rd person	he	kare	they	kare-ra	
	she	ano-onna- no-kata	they	anno-onna-ra	ano-onnana- kata-gata
	she	kano-onna	they	kano-onna-ra	
Futeisho : Indirect & Interroga- tive	who	donata			
	„	dono-kata		The same as in singular.	
	„	dare			
	„	tare			
	„	nani			
	whose	donata-no			
	„	dare-no			
	whom	donata-ni			
	„	dare-ni			
	This person	kono-kata	These persons	kano-kata-ra	
	That person	sono-kata	Those persons	sono-kata-ra	
	„	ano-kata	„	ano-kata-ra	

Plural forms of pronouns are formed, as in the case of nouns, by adding **domo**, **gata**, **tachi**, **ra** etc. to the singular.

Domo is used only for the first person,

Gata for the second and third persons. *Gata* is the polite expression of *Domo*.

Ra is used generally to express plurality. In Japanese there are no words answering to English pronouns such as—my, your, our, their, you (obj.) ; the use of post-positions *no* and *ni* determine the case.

Ano-kata is more polite and can be used for men as well as for women.

Ano-kata-wa watakushi-no tomo de arimasu :

That gentleman (or lady) is my friend.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are of three kinds :

Those signifying places, things and direction.

Each class is used to indicate the relative distance from the person speaking.

1. The nearest ones are expressed by the words **kono**, **koko** etc. They are called **Kinsho**.

2. The comparatively distant ones are expressed by words called **Chusho**.

3. The far away things, places or directions are expressed by words called **Ensho**.

4. In case the distance is indefinite, or in the form of a question, the words are called **Futeisho**.

The following table shows these four forms of Demonstrative pronouns :

	Near : Kinsho	Far : Chusho	Very far : Ensho	Indefinite : Futeisho
Place	Kono : this	Sono : that	Ano : that	Dono, dare : what
Things	Kore : this	Sore : that	Are : that	Nani, izure : what
Direction	Koko : here	Soko : there	Asoko : there	Doko : where
	Kochi : here	Sochi : there	Achi : there	Dochi : where
	Konata : here	Sonata : there	Anata : there	Donata : where

Demonstrative pronouns are often used as adjectives by adding *no*.

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
Kore	Kono	Tare	Tare-no.
Sore	Sono	Nani	Nani-no.
Are	Ano	Doko	Doko-no.

Sometimes *ka* is used in indefinite sense.

Tare : who ; Tare-ka : somebody.

Doko : where ; Doko-ka : somewhere.

Mo is used in negative sense and *de mo* in positive sense, indicating *any*.

Tare : who ; Tare-mo : no-body.

Doko : where ; Tare-de-mo : anybody, everybody.

Doko : where ; Doko-mo : nowhere.

Doko : where ; Doko-de-mo : anywhere.

Ra is used with the demonstrative pronouns to signify a wider range than can be expressed by plurality.

Sochi : sochira ; Kochi : kochira.

Achi : achira ; Dochi : dochira.

In this way *koko*, *soko*, *asoko*, *doko* are also pluralized by adding **ra**. Similarly **ra** may be used with *kore*, *sore*, *are*, *dore* and *nani*, but may not be added to *kono*, *sono*, *ano* and *dono*.

Thus we find that the plurals of Japanese pronouns are formed by adding **ra** to the singular forms and the use of plural particles is much more frequent with the pronouns than in the case of nouns.

Watakushi-ra-ga : we. *Watakushi-ra-no* : our.

Relative Pronouns

There are no relative pronouns in Japanese and relation to another noun or pronoun is expressed by employing the verb in the relative clause as an adjective. Thus, a man who does not know Japanese, would be expressed as—

Nihon-go-o shiranai hito.

Literally—Japanese-language not-knowing person.

The word which is equivalent to the relative pronoun 'what' is *koto* or *mono*.

What I have heard.—*Watakushi-ga kiita koto.*

This is what I have seen.—*Kore-wa watakushi-ga mita-mono desu.*

In recent years, however, the Japanese language has been greatly influenced by the English construction, and the result is that Japanese has begun to have relative pronouns.

Toko-ro-no : that or which.

Toko-ro-no-mono : what.

Ex: This is the company which I am working in.—

Sore-ga watakushi-no hataraitte aru tokoro-no kaisha desu.

Reflexive pronouns

The word **Jibun** means *self*. It is emphatic and reflexive, and is often used with all the kinds of pronouns. To speak politely, the honorific *go* is usually added to *jibun*: *go-jibun*. For example:

Ano-kata-wa jibun de kaki-mashita—He wrote it himself.

Anata-wa go-jibun de o-kaki-nasai—Please write it yourself.

The word **Jishin** (self) is also affixed to pronouns to give emphasis and reflexive distinction:

Watakushi-jishin : myself.

Watakushi-ra-jishin : ourselves.

Anata-jishin : yourself.

Interrogative pronouns

Dore	which ;	Dore	which (noun)
Dotch	where ;	Dono	which (adj.)
Donata	who ;	Donna	what kind of ?
Nani	what ;	Do	how
Doko	where ;	Ikura	how much ?
Doko-ni	where ;	Ikutsu	how many ?
Itsu	when ;	Iku, nan	how many ?

Other pronouns

Konna	this kind of ; such as this.
Sonna	that kind of, such as that.
Anna	that kind of ; such as that.
Ko	thus ; like this.
So	like that.
Å	like that.
Dare ka	one or other.
Donata ka	somebody or other.
Do ka	somehow or other.
Doko ka	somewhere or other.
Itsu ka	sometime or other.
Ikura ka	a certain amount.
Ikutsu ka	a certain number.
Nani ka	something or other.
Dare mo	every one ; (with neg.) none.
Dotch mo	both ; (with neg.) neither.
Donata mo	(with neg.) no-body.
Do mo	somehow.

Doko mo	(with neg.) nowhere.
Itsu mo	anytime ; always.
Ikura mo	any moment.
Ikutsu mo	any number.
Nani mo	(with neg.) nothing.
Dore de mo	either one ; any one.
Dotch de mo	any where ; any one.
Donata de mo	any body ; every body.
Do de mo	anyhow.
Doko de mo	anywhere ; everywhere.
Itsu de mo	anytime ; always.
Ikura de mo	any amount whatever.
Ikutsu de mo	any number whatever.
Nan de mo	anything ; everything.

Cases

Cases of pronouns are determined as in the case of nouns, by adding—

Wa or ga	for	Nominative.
No	„	Possessive.
Ni	„	Dative.
Wo or O	„	Accusative.

Examples :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Dative</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
Watakushi- <i>wa</i> (<i>ga</i>) : I	Watakushi- <i>no</i> : my	Watakushi- <i>ni</i> : me	Watakushi- <i>wo</i> : me
Anata- <i>wa</i> : you	Anata- <i>no</i> : your	Anata- <i>ni</i> : you	Anata- <i>o</i> : you
Kare- <i>wa</i> : he	Kare- <i>no</i> : his	Kare- <i>ni</i> : him	Kare- <i>o</i> : him
Kore- <i>wa</i> : this	Ko (re)- <i>no</i> : its	Kore- <i>ni</i> : this	Kore- <i>o</i> : this
Sore- <i>wa</i> : that	So (re)- <i>no</i> : its	Sore- <i>ni</i> : that	Sore- <i>o</i> : that
Are- <i>wa</i> : that ; it	A (re)- <i>no</i> : its	Are- <i>ni</i> : it	Are- <i>o</i> : that
Tare- <i>wa</i> : who	Tare- <i>no</i> : whose	Tare- <i>ni</i> : whom	Tare- <i>o</i> : whom
...	...	Nani- <i>ni</i> : what	Nani- <i>o</i> : what

Use of pronouns

Who is he ?	Kare- <i>wa</i> tare desu ka ?
What is this ?	Kare- <i>wa</i> nan(i) desu ka ?
What place is this ?	Sore- <i>wa</i> doko desu ka ?
Who are you ?	Anata- <i>wa</i> donata desu ka ?
What is that ?	Sore- <i>wa</i> nan-desu ka ?
What are those ?	Are- <i>wa</i> nan-desu ka ?
Whose book is that ?	Sono hon- <i>wa</i> dare- <i>no</i> desu ka ?
Which is your pencil ?	Anata- <i>no</i> empitsu- <i>wa</i> dare desu ka ?
Here is a house.	Koko- <i>ni</i> uchi- <i>ga</i> arimasu.
There is a tree.	Soko- <i>ni</i> ki- <i>ga</i> arimasu.

Here is a book.

Koko-ni hon-ga arimasu.

There is a pencil.

Soko-ni empitsu-ga arimasu.

Is my book there ?

Soko-ni watakushi-no

hon-ga arimasu ka ?

Yes, it is here.

Hai ! koko-ni arimasu.

What is here ?

Koko-ni nani-ga arimasu

ka ?

What (animal) is over

Asokô-ni nani-ga imasu

there ?

ka ?

That won't do.

Sore-wa ike-nai.

Who told you that !

Dare-ga so iimashita.

That is the question.

Soko-ga mondai da ?

What is your business ?

Nan-no go-yo desu ka ?

What is he doing ?

Nani-wo shite imasu ka ?

What has happened ?

Nani-ga okotta ? Nan

deshita ?

What is the matter with
you ?

Do shita no desu ka ?

What do you mean ?

Do iu imi desu ka ?

What did you say ?

Nanto itta no desu ka ?

What do you say to this ?

Kore-wa ikaga desu ka ?

What is your name ?

O-namae wa ?

What he said ?

Itta koto ?

I am an Indian.

Watakushi-wa Indo-jin

desu.

I am a merchant.

Watakushi-wa sho-nin

desu.

I am Mr. Mukerji,

Watakushi-wa Mukerji

desu.

My name is Mr. Mukerji.	Watakushi-no namae-wa Mukerji desu.
You are Mrs. Mukerji.	Anata-wa Mukerji-fujin desu.
You are my friend.	Anata-wa watakushi-no tomodachi desu.
He is my friend.	Ano hito-wa watakushi-no tomodachi desu.
What is the Japanese name for this ?	Kare-wa Nihon-ga de nan to iimasu ka ?
It is my hat.	Watakushi-no boshi-ga arimasu.
Your coat is there.	Soko-ni anata-no gaito-ga arimasu.
A mountain and a river are there.	Asoko-ni yama to kawa-ga arimasu.
My book and bag are there.	Koko-ni watakushi-no hon to kaban-ga arimasu.
How	Ikaga ; do shite.
When	Itsu ; toki.
Where	Doko ; dochira ; tokoro-no.

NUMERICAL WORDS.—SUSHI.

Numerical words are divided into two classes : those expressing number and amount, and those indicating order.

The words used for numbering from one to ten and those which stand for one hundred, thousand and ten thousand, form the basis of all others, because the Japanese way of numeration is based on the decimal system.

The subject is somewhat complicated. In the first ten numbers there are three different sets of numerals and three ways of counting. The first is the adapted Chinese method, which is commonly in vogue ; this is shown in Table I. The original Japanese ways are given under Tables II and III. In the Japanese ways one can count only up to ten, but in the Chinese way larger numbers can be expressed.

Numerical words are sometimes used alone but in most cases they are combined with other words, according to the condition and nature of the things to which they refer. These additional words are called Auxiliary Numerical Words (*Josushi*). They are rather numerous.

Cardinal Numbers.

<i>Table I</i>	<i>Table II</i>	<i>Table III</i>
1. Ichi	Hitotsu	Hii
2. Ni	Futatsu	Fū
3. San	Mittsu	Mii
4. Shi ; yo ; yōn	Yottsu	Yo
5. Go	Itsutsu	Itsu ; ii
6. Roku	Muttsu	Mū
7. Shichi ; nana	Nanatsu	Nana
8. Hachi	Yattsu	Yā
9. Ku	Kokonotsu	Kono ; kokono
10. Ju	To	To
0. Rei	Rei	Rei

After ten, the counting is done only by the Chinese way, as shown below :

11. Ju-ichi (10-1)	80	Hachi-ju
12. Ju-ni	90	Ku-ju
13. Ju-san	100	Hyaku
14. Ju-shi	200	Ni-hyaku
15. Ju-go	300	San-byaku
19. Ju-ku	600	Rop-pyaku
20. Ni-ju (2-10)	800	Hap-pyaku
21. Ni-ju-ichi (2-10-1)	1000	Sen
29. Ni-ju-ku	2000	Ni-sen
30. San-ju (3-10)	3000	San-zen
50. Go-ju	10000	Ichi-man
60. Roku-ju	100000	Ju-man
70. Shichi-ju ; nana-ju.	1000000	Hyaku-man

Consecutive numerals are arranged as in English :—

105	Hyaku-go
108	Hyaku-hachi
130	Hyaku-san-ju
1234	Ichī-sen ni-hyaku san-ju-shi
1905	Ichī-sen ku-hyaku go
2007	Ni-sen shichi
2600	Ni-sen roku-hyaku
54000	Go-man shi-sen.

Indefiniteness is often expressed in Japanese, as in English, by means of numerals. In Japanese however, no conjunction is used, as it is done in English.

The use of Auxiliary Numerical Words, as said before, is rather complicated. There is a distinction between the original Japanese words and words of Chinese origin. Words of each group are combined only with their own kind. Japanese Auxiliary Words are used with original Japanese words, while Chinese words are used with words of Chinese origin. For example, if one says *ippon*, both *ichi* and *hon* are Chinese words ; whereas in *hito-moto*, both *hito* and *moto* are original Japanese words. One should not use such combinations as *ichi-moto* or *hito-hon*. The set to be used depends on the noun to which the numeral refers.

The Chinese numerals 1 to 10 must be employed when standing alone, or preceding monosyllabic nouns derived from the Chinese. When employed with nouns of Japanese origin, the terminal *su* of the Japanese numerals is dropped.

Table I

A few nouns, however, such as units of time, money, weight or measure, take the first set of Chinese numerals without any auxiliary numeral. In this case the numeral precedes the noun. For example :

Two yen : <i>Ni-yen.</i>	Fifty sen : <i>Go-jis-sen</i>
Three o'clock : <i>San-ji</i>	Six hours : <i>Roku-jikan</i>

Most nouns take the first set with an auxiliary numeral. The order is : noun, numeral, auxiliary numeral. Thus :

Six men	<i>Hito roku-nin</i>
Eight plates	<i>Sara hachi-mai</i>
Three books	<i>Hon san-satsu</i>

Table II

There are good many nouns that take the second set, the numeral being placed after the noun :

Two eggs	<i>Tamago futatsu</i>
Three chairs	<i>Isu mittsu</i>
Four boxes	<i>Hako yottsu</i>

A few nouns, however, take the second set after supressing the final *tsu*. In that case the numeral comes before the noun.

Two nights	<i>Futa-ban</i>
Three box-fuls	<i>Mi-hako</i>
Eight months	<i>Ya-tsuki</i>

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Table III

The words given in Table III are used in counting over things, such as linen to be sent to the wash and the like.

One : *hii* ; two : *fu* ; three : *mii*.

House numbers are expressed by the first set of numerals followed by *ban*, if they refer to the foreigners' part of the town, and by *banchi* if the Japanese part is referred to.

Auxiliary Numerals.

The auxiliary numerals are very numerous and different kinds of suffixes are used for different kinds of things. We shall name only a few of the most common ones :

Nin or Ri : used for persons.

One man : *hitori* ; two men : *futari*

Three men : *san-nin* ; four men : *yo-nin*

Hon : For cylindrical things such as sticks, trees, pens, pencils etc. and long round things.

One pencil : *Empitsu ip-pon*.

Two pen : *Pen ni-hon*.

Three oak trees : *Kashi san-bon*.

Five umbrellas : *Kasa go-hon*.

Six : *rop-pon* ; Seven : *shichi-hon*.

Eight : *hachi-hon* ; Nine : *ku-hon* ; Ten : *jip-pon*.

They can also be used as : *Ip-pon-no empitsu*.

Ni-hon-no pen ; *Shi-hon no kasa*.

Hon is also used for letters. Five letters : *Tagami go-hon*.

Mai : For flat things such as sheets, boards, coats, rugs etc.

One sheet of paper : *Kami ichi-mai*.

Two stamps : *Kitte-ni-mai*.

Seven tickets : *Kippu shichi-mai*.

One newspaper sheet : *Ichi-mai-no shimbun*.

Dai : For vehicles, carriages, rikishas etc.

One rikisha : *Rikisha ichi-dai*.

Two automobiles : *Jidosha ni-dai*.

To : For big animals like lion, tiger, horse, cow etc.

One cow : *It-to* ; five oxen : *ushigoto* ; ten tigers : *tora-jutto*.

Hiki, Piki, Biki : For smaller animals.

Five cats : *neko go-hiki* ; one rat : *nezumi ip-piki* ; three dogs : *inu san-biki*.

Wa, Pa, Ba : For birds.

One bird : *Ichi-wa* ; three birds : *sam-ba* ; six birds : *roku-wa* ; ten birds : *jip-pa*.

Bi : For fish.

Three fishes : *san-bi* ; seven fishes : *shichi-bi*.

Hai, Pai : For containers, such as cups, boxes etc.

One : *Ip-pai* ; two : *ni-hai* ; three : *sambai* ; four : *shi-hai* ; five : *go-hai* ; six : *rap-pai* ; seven : *shichi-hai* ; eight : *hachi-hai* ; nine : *ku-hai* ; ten : *jip-pai*.

Give me a glass of water : *Mizu-wo ip-pai kudasai*.

Fuku : For drugs, tobacco and Japanese tea.

One : *Ip-puku* ; two : *ni-fuku* ; three : *sam-buku* ; five : *go fuku* ; six : *rop-puku* ; ten : *jip-puku*.

Satsu : For books.

One : *Is-satsu* ; five : *go-satsu* ; ten : *jis-satsu*.

Two books : *Hon ni-satsu*.

Kan : For books and scrolls.

Three Readers : *Tokuhon san-kan*.

Five scrolls : *Makimono go-kan*.

Soku : For socks, shoes etc. counted in pairs as one.

One pair of foot-wear : *Hakimono is-soku*.

Two pairs of shoes : *Kutsu ni-soku*.

Soku is also used for round bundles.

Two bundles of straw : *Wara ni-soku*.

Zen : For pair of chop-sticks.

One pair of chop-sticks : *Hashi ichi-zen*.

Tsugai : For pair of animate objects.

One pair, male and female : *Shiyu hito-tsugai*.

Nichi, ka : For days.

One day : *Ich-nichi* ; two days : *futsu-ka* ;

three days : *mik-ka* ; fifteen days : *ju-go-nichi*.

Ken : For houses.

Five one-storied houses : *Hiraya go-ken*.

Mune : For stories of a house :

One two-storied house : *Nikaiya hito-mune*.

Chaku, kumi, Soroi : For more than two things counted as one.

One suit of clothes : *Yofuku it-chaku*.

One set of kitchen utensils : *O-katte-dogu*
hito-soroi.

Kyaku : For furnitures with legs.

Two desks : *Tsukue ni-kyaku*.

Five chairs : *Isu go-kyaku*.

Ryo, So : To convey the idea of both, either, neither.

Ryo-shin : the parents.

So-ho tomo yasuku-wa arimnsen : Neither of
the two is cheap.

Sara : For plates of food.

Five plates : *Itsu-sara* ; six plates : *mu-sara*.

Sometimes **jo** (higher), **chu** (middle) and **ge** (lower) are used instead of *ichi*, *ni*, *san* to indicate quality or grade. As : *jo-to* : first class, *chu-to* : second class and *ka-to* : third class.

The order of children in a family is indicated by **nan** for boys and **jo** for girls.

Cho-nan : the first son. *Cho-jo* : the first girl.

Ji-nan : the second son. *Ji-jo* : the second girl.

San-man : the third son. *San-jo* : the third girl.

Ordinal Numbers.

The ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinal by prefixing **dai** or suffixing **ban**, though in some cases both are used.

The order of objects in a series is indicated by using the prefix **dai**.

Dai-ichi : the first. *Dai-ni* : the second.

Dai-ju : the tenth. *Dai-ju-ban* : the tenth.

Dai-go : the fifth. *Dai-hyaku* : the 100th.

When the ordinal numbers precede the noun, the ancilliary word *no* is sometimes placed between them.

Dai-ichi-no-hi : the first day.

Tsuki-no dai-ichi-nichi : the first day of the month.

Hachi-gatsu-no dai-san-ichi : the 3rd August.

The order of number is expressed thus :

No. 1 : *Ichiban* No. 2 : *Ni-ban*

No. 4 : *Shi-ban* No. 5 : *Go-ban*

No. 10 : *Ju-ban* No. 100 : *Hyaku-ban*

Sometimes the word **me** is added to the auxiliary numerical words to indicate order in cases of nouns denoting units of time, money, weight, or measure and also with nouns taking the numerals from table II.

San-jikan-me : the third hour.

Dai-shichi-ban-me : the seventh one.

Futa-ban-me : the second night.

When the word *me* is used, it is always added to the auxiliary numerical word, and never directly to the number, as :—*Sichi-ban-me* and not *sichi-me*.

In cases of nouns taking the numerals from table I, the words *me no* is often added to the auxiliary numeral. The auxiliary numeral can always be replaced by *bam*.

The third chair : *Mittsu-me-no isu*.

The third book : *San-satsu-me no hon.* or
San-bam-me no hon.

The sixth man : *Roku-nin-me no hito.* or
Roku-bam-me no hito.

Calender and Time.

For month : Suffix *gatsu* to the relative number.

Ichigatsu : January ; *Nigatsu* : February.

For date : Suffix *nichi* to the relative number.

Ichinichi : the first ; *Junichi* : the tenth.

Ichigatsu ju-go-nichi : the 15th January.

In Japanese the month is placed first, then the date.

For Hour : Suffix *jikan* to the relative number.

One hour : *Ichijikan*. Two hours : *Ni-jikan*.

Half-an-hour : *Han-jikan*. Business hours :
Eigyajikan.

An hour and a half : *Ichijikan han*.

How many hours : *Nanjikan*.

Kan is used to indicate the period of hours, which means duration. Without *kan*, only *ji* means time of clock.

Ichiji : one o'clock. *Sanji* : three o'clock.

For Minutes : Suffix **fun**, after certain numerals changed to **pun**.

1 minute :	Ip-pun.	2 minutes :	Ni-fun.
3 minutes :	Sam-pun.	4 „ :	Shi-fun.
5 „ :	Go-fun.	6 „ :	Rop-pun.
7 „ :	Shichi-fun.	8 „ :	Hachi-fun.
9 „ :	Ku-fun.	10 „ :	Jip-pun.
20 „ :	Ni-jip-pun.	30 „ :	San-jip-pun.

For Seconds : Suffix **byo** to the relative number.

30 seconds : *San-ju-byo*. 60 seconds : *Roku-ju-byo*.

Sugi and **Mae** : used to signify time. **Sugi** for past and **Mae** for before the time.

Ichiji go-fun sugi :	5 mts. past 10 o'clock.
Ju-ni-ji ju-go fun sugi :	15 mts. past 12 o'clock.
Ichiji-go-fun mae :	5 mts. to 10 o'clock.
San-ji ni-jip-pun mae :	20 mts. to 3 o'clock.

Do and **Tabi** : used for indicating times.

Once :	Ichido.	Twice :	Nido.
Thrice :	Sando.	Four times :	Yotabi.
Five times : Go-tabi, etc. First time : Hajimete.			
Second time : Nido-me. Third time : Sando-me, etc.			
This time : Kando.		Each time : Maido.	
Next time : Kono-tsugi. Last time : Kono-mae.			
Several times : Tabi-tabi. One at a time : Hitsuzutsu.			

Ko : Suffix to indicate piece.

Ichi-ko-no ringo : An apple.

Mikan ni-ko : Two oranges.

Ikutsu : used in regard to things counted *hito, futa, etc.*
meaning—how many.

How many eggs ? : *Tamago ikutsu ?*

Iku or Nan : Means how many ; used in refering to
things counted by the aid of auxiliary
numerals.

How many pencils ? : *Empitsu iku-hon ?*

How many hours ? : *Nan-ji kan ?*

They are also used in refering to things that are
counted by *ichi, ni, san etc.* without an auxiliary
numeral.

How many days ? *Iku-nichi ?*

Fractional Numbers.

In order to express fractions, the noun **bun** is used,
followed by the syllable **no**.

One-half : Ni-bun-no-ichi ; Ham-bun.

One-third : San-bun-no-ichi.

One-quarter : Shi-bun-no-ichi.

Three-quarter : Shi-bun-no san.

$\frac{7}{17}$: Ju-go-bun-no shichi.

$\frac{20}{100}$: Hyaku-bun-no ni-ju.

$\frac{3}{100}$: Hyaku-bun-no san.

$\frac{A}{B}$: B-bun-no A.

Ratio

Ratio in Japanese is expressed by **bu** suffixed to the number.

Ratio as three to seven : Sichi-bu san-bu.

Divide it as four to six : Shi-bu roku-bu wake-masho.

No, divide it half-and-half : Iie, go-bu go-bu ni shi-te kudasai.

Percentage.

In counting interest, **bu** : *per cent* is common, but sometimes **shu** : *one-tenth of one per cent* is used.

Ichi-wari : Ten per cent.

Ni-wari go-bu : Tewnty-five per cent.

Bai is used to indicate times.

San-zo-bai : Three times (as many).

Go-so-bai : Five times (as many).

Jus-so-bai : Ten times (as many).

Exercise No. 3

(a) Translate into English :—

Ni-nin. Shichi-nin. Ichiji. Hachi-ji. Ni-gatsu. Ju-ni-gatsu. Shu-no dai-go nichi. Shu-no dai-san nichi. Ichi-ko no ringo. Ju-ko-no ringo. Kore-wa hon de gozaimasu. Sore-wa empitsu de arimasu. Are-wa kare-no hon de arimasu. Are-wa Sato-sama de arimasu. Are-wa katsu de arimasu. Sore-wa isu de arimasu. Iie, kore-wa boshi de-wa arimasen. Kore-wa to-fukuro de arimasu. Ano kata-wa anata-no ani-sama de imasuka? Ano kata-wa watakushi-no oba no kode arimasu. Anata-wa gakko-e yukimasu ka? Ima-wa nanji desu ka? Watakushi-wa ji-o kakimasu.

(b) Translate into Japanese :—

200. 1010. One man. Two cows. Three cats. Ten horses. 3 o'clock. 12 o'clock. May. October. Sunday. Thursday. An apple. Two apples. Ten apples. This is my pen. That is your clock. That is his pencil. That is Mr. Kato's hat. Those are shoes. Those are my books. Those are my elder brother's shoes. This is a dog. That is a flower. I read books. He writes a letter. You read a book. Go to school. Do you go to school? Yes, I go. When does your school begin? The school begins at eight. What time is it now? It is fifty minutes past ten now. What do you do at your school? I read books. I write. Do you learn English at your school? Yes, we learn English too. What is that? Is that a pen? No, it is a pencil. He is my elder brother. Who is he? He is my cousin. Is she your younger sister. No, she is my cousin. He is drinking tea. A man is walking. He is singing a song.

SECTION-4

ADJECTIVES—KEYYŌSHI

The adjectives in Japanese, as in English, have no gender, number or case. As in Bengali, the adjectives in Japanese may be classified as (a) qualifying nouns (বিশেষ্যের বিশেষণ), (b) qualifying' adjectives (বিশেষণের বিশেষণ); and (c) qualifying verbs (ক্রিয়ার বিশেষণ). In English grammar, words qualifying verbs would be called an adverb, but in Japanese an adjective, made to modify the verb by adding *ku*, does not change its nature as an adjective.

Akai hana-ga utsukushi-ku saki-mashita : Red flowers
bloomed beautifully.

The adjectives in Japanese have inflections ; like verbs, adjectives have stems and terminal syllables. Adjectives are inflected by changing the final syllable. For example, in the words *akai* and *utsukushi-ku*,

Aka is stem and *i* is the end syllable,

Utsukushii is stem and *ku* is the end syllable.

The syllables *i* and *ku* usually interchange into *ku* and *i*. Another common method of inflection is the addition of *kere* to the stem.

Adjectives are used :

- (a) as an *attribute*, in which case they are placed before the nouns and are called

True Adjectives. They generally end in *ai*, *ii*, *oi* and *ui*.

Takai yama : High mountain.

Kuroi neko : Black cat.

Marui tsukue : Round table.

- (b) as a *predicate* in ordinary sentences. They generally take *na* (or *no*) after them, but change *na* (or *no*) into *de* when used as predicates, or gerunds, and into *ni* when used as adverbs.

Kono uchi-wa takai : This house is high.

Ano hito-wa shinsetsu de arimasu : The
man is kind.

Shinsetsu na hito : A kind man.

- (c) as an adverb :

Ano ki-wa takaku narimashita : That tree
has become high.

Ano hito-wa shinsetsu ni shita : That man
behaved kindly.

Inflections

Ku : Adjectives are inflected by adding **ku**—

- (i) When the adjective follows a word or a phrase,

Shina mo yo-ku nedan mo yasui :

The quality is good, and the price
is cheap.

- (ii) When it modifies the verb,
Ano hon-wo omoshiro-ku yomi-mashita :
 I read that book with keen interest.
- (iii) When it is used as a noun.
*To-ku no shinrui yori mo chika-ku
 no tanin, to iu koto ga arimasu :*
 There is a saying that close
 friends are nearer than distant
 relatives.

! : The terminal *i* is used :

- (i) When an adjective ends a sentence ;
Michi ga to-i : It is very far.
- (ii) When it modifies a non-declinable word ;
Atarashi-i boshi wo kai-mashita :
 I bought a new hat.
- (iii) When it follows an auxiliary verb.
Yasu-i no wa hitotsu mo na-i desho :
 There is none that is cheap.

Nouns denoting colours are made adjectives by adding *i*. For example : *Akai* (red) ; *aoi* (blue) ; *shiroi* (white) ; *kuroi* (black).

But, the words having *i* already at the end, are to be used as adjectives by adding *no*. As : *ki-no* (yellow) ; *midori-no* (green) ; *hi-no* (scarlet) ; *murasaki-no* (purple).

When an adjective precedes the verb form *gozaimasu*, the words ending in *i* lose *i* and *ku* lose *k* in their last syllable for the sake of euphony. For example :

Tako (takai) gozaimasu. Hayo (haya-ku) gozaimasu. Samuu (samui) gozaimasu. Asau (aso-ku) gozaimasu.

In Japanese, the words ending with *i* or *shii* generally belong to the adjective.

1. The adjectives ending with *i* :

Abunai	: dangerous	*karui	: light
akai	: red	kashikoi	: clever
akarui	: bright	katai	: hard
amai	: sweet	kawaii	: charming
arai	: rough	kitanai	: dirty
asai	: shallow	kiyoi	: pure, clean
atatakai	: warm	kowai	: afraid
atsui	: hot	kurai	: dark
chiisai	: small	kuroi	: black
chikai	: near	marui	: round
fukai	: deep	mijikai	: short
furui	: old	nadakai	: famous
futoi	: thick	nagai	: long
hayai	: early	nigai	: sour
hidoi	: violent	oi	: many
hikui	: low	okii	: big
hiroi	: wide	omoi	: heavy
ii	: good	omoshiroi	: interesting
itai	: painful	onaji	: same
karai	: hot taste	osoi	: slow

samui	: cold	tsuyoi	: strong
senrai	: narrow	usui	: thin
sukunai	: few	wakai	: young
takai	: high	warui	: bad
tayasui	: easy	yowai	: weak
toi	: distant	yoi	: good

2. The adjectives ending with Shii.

Atarashii	new, fresh	Okashii	funny
Bakarashii	foolish	Oshii	brave
Hitoshii	equal	Sabishii	lonesome
Isogashii	busy	Shitashii	intimate
Kanashii	sad	Suzushii	cool
Kibishii	severe	Tadashii	equitable
Kurushii	painful	Tanomoshii	dependable
Mazushii	poor	Ureshii	glad
Mezurashii	strange	Utsukushii	beautiful
Muzukashii	difficult	Uttoshii	dull
Netamashii	jealous	Yasashii	easy
Nozomashii	desirable	Yaroshii	good

Nouns as Adjectives

Nouns can be used as adjectives by adding **na** (that is) **no** (of) and **de** (in, at, with, by) to the noun. **Na** and **no** are added to change the noun into an attributive adjective, while **de** is added when the noun is used predicatively.

Aki-no hana	: An autumnal flower.
Keizai-no hon	A book of economics.
Benkyo-na hito	A man who is diligent.
Keizai-no hito	A man who is eco- nomical.
Kore-wa benri-de arimasu	This is convenient.
Ina-wa aki-de arimasu	It is autumn now.
Heiwa-na kuni	A peaceful country.

The word **hitsuyo** (necessary, necessity) is used both as an adjective and a noun.

Hitsuyo arimen : Not necessary.

Hitsuyo-wa hatsumei no haha desu : Necessity is
the mother of invention.

When nouns are used as independent adjectives, no suffix is necessary.

The following are the examples of nouns used as adjectives being followed by **na** and **no**.

Na.	No
Anzen-na : safe	Choku-no : straight
Benkyo-na : diligent	Chu-no : middle
Benri-na : convenient	Chushin-no : central
Hijo-na : extraordinary	Futsu-no : common
Heiwa-na : peaceful	Guzen-no : accidental
Jiyu-na : free	Hidari-no : left
Jubun-na : enough	Higashi-no : eastern
Kanzen-na : perfect	Ikuraka-no : some
Keizai-na : economical	Ima-no : present
Kenko-na : healthy	Ippan-no : general
Kiken-na : dangerous	Jissai-no : practical
Majime-na : earnest	Kara-no : empty
Nameraka-na : smooth	Kita-no : northern
Oroka-na : foolish	Mae-no : previous
Saiwai-na : fortunate	Makoto-no : true
Seimitsu-na : precise	Migi-no : right
Shinsetsu-na : kind	Minami-no : southern
Shizuka-na : quiet	Nishi-no : western
Tanjin-na : simple	Oyake-no : public
Tashika-na : sure	Shita-no : lower
Wazuka-na : a little	Uchi-no : inside

All the numerals take *no* to be used as adjective.

The word **muzukashii** (hard, difficult, doubtful) is defined as an independent adjective and no verb is necessary after it to complete the sentence.

Nihon-go wa taihen muzukashii : Japanese language is
very difficult.

Sore-wa muzukashii toi desu That is a difficult
question.

Muzukashii shigoto A laborious task.

Muzukashii tenki Doubtful weather.

Muzukashii bunsho A difficult sentence.

Muzukashii kao A grave look.

Muzukashii seishitsu A fastidious temper.

Degree

In Japanese, the comparison of adjectives is generally not expressed, but implied. The Japanese adjectives have no inflection to express comparison or degree.

Dochi-ga yasui : Which is the cheaper (of the two) ?

Dore-ga yasui : Which is the cheapest (of many) ?

Kono ho-ga yasui : This the cheaper (of the two).

Kore-ga yasui : This is the cheapest.

Comparative degree : Comparison between unequals is expressed by adding the particle **yori** (than).

Kore-wa are yori ii : This is better than that.

*Kare-wa watakushi yori tako
gozaimasu* : He is taller than I am.

Matsu yori iku ho-ga ii : It is better to go than
to wait.

Comparisons of equality are often expressed by the words **hitoshiku** or **onaji hodo**, corresponding to the English 'as...as'.

Kare-wa watakushi-to onaji hodo (hitoshiku) okii :

He is as big as I am.

The **Superlative Degree** is expressed by putting the word **ichi-ban** (*ichi* : first, *ban* : order) just before simple adjective.

Anata-ga ichi-ban takou gozaimasu : You are the tallest.

Kore-ga ichi-ban ii : This is the best.

The Tense of Adjectives.

The adjectives ending with *i* and *shii*, when used as independent adjectives, inflect according to tense ; but other adjectives do not so inflect. The true adjectives have a kind of conjugation obtained from the adverbial forms.

Present : In the present tense the original form of adjective is used :

Kore-wa utshukushii : This is beautiful.

Past : In the past tense cancel one *i* and add **katta** :

Kore-wa utsukushi katta : This was beautiful.

Future : In the future tense, only add **desho** to the original form :

Kore-wa utsukushii desho : This will be beautiful.

The conjugation of the adjective *takai* (high) is shewn below :—

Affirmative

Present	<i>Takai</i>	high
Past	<i>Taka-katta</i>	was high
Future	<i>Taka-karo</i>	will be high
Gerund	<i>Taka-kute</i>	being high
Conditional present	<i>Taka-kereba</i>	if it is high
Conditional past	<i>Taka-kattara</i>	if it was high
Probable past	<i>Taka-kattaro</i>	probably was high
Adverb	<i>Takaku</i>	highly

The negative forms of the adjective *yoi* (good) are illustrated in the following examples :

Negative

Present	<i>yoku-nai</i>	not good
Past	<i>yoku-na-katta</i>	was not good
Future	<i>yoku-na-karo</i>	will not be good
Gerund	<i>yoku-na-kute</i>	not being good
Cond. present	<i>yoku-na-kereba</i>	if it is not good
Cond. past	<i>yoku-na-kattara</i>	if it was not good
Probable past	<i>yoku-na-kattaro</i>	probably was not good

Kere-ba : The terminal *kere-ba* is used to express the indefinite future, or when there are two or more adjectives.

Amari taka-kere-ba, kau no wa miawase-nasai :

If it is too expensive, better put off your purchase.

Ki mo yasashi-kere-ba, shinsetsu demo aru :

He is tender-hearted and kind.

Some useful adjectives

Able	dekiru	false	uso no
all	nokorazu	far	toi
another	hoka no	fast	hayai
bad	warui	fine	rippa na
beautiful	utsukushii	fond	dai suki
big	okii	foreign	seiyo no
both	dore mo	fresh	umi-tate
broad	hiroi	full	ippai na
busy	isogashii	general	ippan no
cheap	yasui	glad	ureshii
clean	kirei na	good	yoi, yoroshii
clever	riko-na	great	dai-
cold (wea.)	samui	hard	katai
cold	tsumetai	heavy	omoi, omotai
common	nami no	high	takai
convenient	benri na	honest	shojiki na
cool	suzushii	hot	atsui, attakai
dangerous	abunai	hot (taste)	karai
dark	kurai	ill	byoki
dear (exp.)	takai	important	daiji na
deep	fukai	impossible	dekinai
different	chigatta	incorrect	machigatta
difficult	muzukashii	interesting	omoshiroi
distant	toi	just	tadashii
dull	uttoshii	kind	shinsetsu na
early	hayai	late	osoi
easy	yasashii	little	chiisai

long	nagai	sour	suppai
many	oku-no, oi	special	tokubetsu na
middle	mannaka	stiff	katai
more	motto	strong	tsuyoi
much	takusan	sweet	amai
near	chikai	thick	koi, atsui
necessary	kanjin na	tight	katai
next	tsugi no	true	honto no
old	furui	urgent	kyu na
other	betsu no	useful	choho na
poor	bimbo na	useless	munashii
pure	junsui na	usual	heizei no
quick	hayai	vacant	aku
rare	maga	various	iro-iro, ironna
rich	kanemochi no	warm	atatakai
right	honto, ii	well	tassha na
rough	arai	whole	mina, sotai no
round	marui	wide	hiroi
safe	daijobu na	worth	atai
same	onaji	worthless	yakunashi
short	mijikai	wrong	nachi-gatta
simple	tegami	young	wakai
slow	osoi	zealous	hagemu

Exercise No. 4

(a) Translate into English :

Shiro kami. Kuroi sumi. Akai hana. Aoi sora. Midori-no kusa. Yama-wa taka gozaimasu. Kano hi-wa hijoni attako gozaimasu. Kisha-wa hayo gozaimasu. Sora-ni kumo-ga arimasen. Kore-wa okii machi de arimasu. Jido-kuruma-wa uma-ga hiku kuruma yori mo hayo gozaimasu. Chikai tabi-ni-wa jido-kuruma-ga yori benri de gozaimasu. Joki-no fune-wa kisha yori-wa oso gozaimasu. Kore-wa benri de arimasu. Ima-wa aki de arimasu. Aki-no hana. Benkyo-na hito. Kare-wa watakushi yori tako gozaimasu. Kare-wa watakushi to onaji hodo okii. Anata-ga ichiban takou gozaimasu.

(b) Translate into Japanese :

A high mountain. A low field. A long river. A wide sea. A large town. A little village. A short bridge. Paper is white. Ink is black. This flower is red. The sky is blue. Grass is green. It is warm in spring. It is hot in summer. It is cool in autumn. It is cold in winter. Ink is not white. This paper is not blue. The sky is not red. It is not hot in winter. It is not cold in spring. The train is not running fast. This is a large town. A train is more convenient than motor car. There are many large buildings in this town. There is a high desk. There is a high window. There is a narrow road. There is a narrow room. There is a long thread. There is a long pencil. There is a child's red hat. There is the lid of a black box. There is the door of a wide room. There is the narrow mountain road. There is a red train ticket. There are a black bag and umbrella. There are a high desk and chair. There are a high mountain and a long river. There are a long pencil and a white note book. There are children's white shoes and a red umbrella. There are an adult's black hat and a child's white cap.

SECTION 15

VERBS—DOSHI

The verbs in Japanese, along with the auxiliary verbs in their typical conjugation and inflections, present a question to the beginner as complicated as those in the Sanskrit language. As in Sanskrit, there are in Japanese word-stems (*Gokan*), word-roots (*Gokon*) and word-ends (*Gobi*). The changing of these word-ends, when auxiliary words (প্রত্যয়) are added, is called Inflection of Verbs (*Katsuyo* or ধাতুক্রম).

Almost all the verbs and auxiliary verbs conjugate or inflect parallelly. They come at the end of a sentence, i.e., after the subject, the object, the modifier etc.

Tense is determined either by—

(a) the conjugation of the verb itself :

Yuki-ga furu : The snow falls.

(b) or the conjugation of the verb together with the inflection of the auxiliary verb :

Yuki-ya furimasu : The snow falls.

The latter is more polite and more commonly in use than the former. It is a characteristic feature of the Japanese verb that it changes its ending not to denote voice, tense, mood, person or number, but to take the nature of an adjective or an adverb, or to be

connected with various particles which denote voice, tense, etc.

Verbs are divided into two kinds according to their nature : Intransitive Verbs (*Jidoshi*) and Transitive Verbs (*Tadoshi*).

Intransitive Verbs

When the subject of the sentence acts independently as indicated in the verb without reference to other objects, the verb is intransitive. Example :

<i>Tori-ga naku</i>	: Birds sing.
<i>Hana-ga saku</i>	: Flowers bloom.
<i>Shoji-ga ai-te iru</i>	: The paper door is open.
<i>To-ga aku</i>	: The door opens.

Transitive Verbs

When the action of the verb is upon something other than the subject, the verb is transitive. Example :

<i>To-wo akeru</i>	: He opens the door.
<i>Tegami-wo kaku</i>	: I write a letter.
<i>Hon-wo tot-te kudasai</i>	: Please bring me a book.

In Japanese, the same verbal root has separate forms for its transitive and intransitive applications ; their verb-stems and inflections are sometimes identical, sometimes they have the same stems with different inflections. The transitive verbs are sometimes transformed into intransitive by changing the inflection forms and vice-versa.

Following are the examples of transitive and intransitive verbs which have the same verb-stems and inflections :

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Intransitive</u>	<u>Transitive</u>
<i>Fuku</i>	<i>Koza-ga fuku</i>	<i>Hi-wo fuku</i>
Blow	The wind blows.	He blows the fire.
<i>Hiraku</i>	<i>Hana-ga hiraku</i>	<i>Mado-wo hiraku</i>
Open	Flowers blossom out.	He opens the window.
<i>Akeru</i>	<i>Yo-ga akeru</i>	<i>To-wo akeru</i>
Open	The night opens : The day dawns.	He opens the door.

The transitive verbs, however, have both direct and indirect objects.

The following verbs become intransitive by having **eru** affixed to their roots.

<i>Mi-eru</i> : to be seen ;	<i>Kiko-eru</i> : to be heard.
<i>I-eru</i> : may be said ;	<i>Nakeru</i> : to be ready to cry.
<i>Shireru</i> : to be known ;	<i>Wara-eru</i> : to be ready to laugh.

The following intransitive verbs become transitive by change of endings :

<u>Intransitive</u>	<u>Transitive</u>
<i>Agaru</i> to rise	<i>Ageru</i> to raise
<i>Deru</i> „ go out	<i>Dasu</i> „ take out
<i>Fureru</i> „ shake	<i>Fu-ru</i> „ shake

Intransitive

<i>Hajimaru</i>	„ begin
<i>Hiromaru</i>	„ spread
<i>Iru</i>	„ come in
<i>Kaeru</i>	„ return
<i>Kakaru</i>	„ hang
<i>Kikøeru</i>	„ be audible
<i>Kireru</i>	„ cut
<i>Magaru</i>	„ turn
<i>Nagareru</i>	„ flow
<i>Okiru</i>	„ get up
<i>Oeru</i>	„ break
<i>Sadamaru</i>	„ be decided
<i>Shireru</i>	„ be known
<i>Tasukaru</i>	„ be saved
<i>Tatsu</i>	„ stand
<i>Todoku</i>	„ reach
<i>Tomaru</i>	„ stay
<i>Tokeru</i>	„ be united
<i>Tsuku</i>	„ stick
<i>Umareru</i>	„ be born
<i>Yasumu</i>	„ rest
<i>Yurumu</i>	„ loosen

Transitive

<i>Hajimeru</i>	„ begin
<i>Hiromeru</i>	„ spread
<i>Ireru</i>	„ take in
<i>Kaesu</i>	„ return
<i>Kakeru</i>	„ hang
<i>Kiku</i>	„ hear
<i>Kiru</i>	„ cut
<i>Mageru</i>	„ bend
<i>Nagasu</i>	„ make flow
<i>Okosu</i>	„ raise
<i>Oru</i>	„ break
<i>Sadameryu</i>	„ decide
<i>Shiru</i>	„ know
<i>Tasukeru</i>	„ save
<i>Tateru</i>	„ set up
<i>Todokeru</i>	„ deliver
<i>Tomeru</i>	„ stop
<i>Toku</i>	„ unite
<i>Tsukeru</i>	„ attach
<i>Umu</i>	„ give birth
<i>Yasumeru</i>	„ rest
<i>Yurumeru</i>	„ loosen

Regular Verbs

In modern Japanese there are two classes of verbs : verbs formed with the suffix *suru* added to the nouns originated from the old Chinese language, and the

original Japanese verbs. These verbs can again be sub-divided into four groups according to their nature and inflection.

Group 1.

Se-shi-suru-sure group : to do ; to make.

Suru is the only verb that is inflected or conjugates as—*se, shi, suru*, and *sure* in the general and *shite* in the progressive form.

Shigoto-wa se-nai : He does not do his work.

Sore-wa nani-o imi-shi-masu ka ? : What does it mean ?

Shigoto-wo suru : He does his work.

Benkyo sure-ba : If you work hard.

Anata-wa nani-o shite orimashita ka ? : What have you been doing ?

Se and **shi** are used with *Masu*.

Sure is used when there is a progressive idea.

Suru is used independently.

In case of prohibitive (negative), *wa* is suffixed to the progressive conjugated verb.

Affir. : *Undo shite kudasai* : Please do an exercise.

Negative : *Undo shite-wa ikemasen* : Do not exercise.

Many verbs can be formed by suffixing **suru** to nouns and adjectives. Examples :

Noun + *suru* = verb : *Sumai-suru* To dwell.

Adjective + *suru* = verb : *Okiku-suru* To make large.

More examples of verbs formed from nouns and adjectives are given below :

Aisatsu-suru	To greet, salute.
Ai-suru	„ love.
Akaku suru	„ make red.
Amaku-suru	„ make sweet.
Atai-suru	„ cost.
Atarashiku-suru	„ make new.
Bas-suru	„ punish.
Benkyo-suru	„ work hard, to study.
Bikkuri-suru	„ be surprised
Chisaku-suru	„ make small.
Chiso-suru	„ entertain.
Chosetsu-suru	„ regulate.
Chui-suru	„ take care.
Chumon-suru	„ order for goods
Daihyo-suru	„ represent.
Eikyo-suru	„ influence.
Enroy-suru	„ be reserved.
Furuku-suru	„ grow old.
Fuzoku-suru	„ belong.
Gakkari-suru	„ be disappointed.
Gaman-suru	„ be patient.
Hakai-suru	„ destroy.
Hakken-suru	„ discover.
Hantai-suru	„ oppose.
Hatsume-i-suru	„ invent.
Hayaku-suru	„ quicken.
Heikin-suru	„ average.
Henka-suru	„ change.
Hikaku-suru	„ compare.

Honyaku-suru	To translate.
Ini-suru	„ mean.
Ishi-suru	„ will.
Jiman-suru	„ boast.
Kaimono-suru	„ make shopping
Kanjo-suru	„ count.
Kankei-suru	„ relate.
Kansatsu-suru	„ observe.
Kan-zuru	„ feel.
Kataku-suru	„ make hard.
Kega-suru	„ be wanted.
Keikaku-suru	„ plan.
Keiken-suru	„ experience.
Keiko-suru	„ take lessons.
Kekkon-suru	„ marry.
Kenchiku-suru	„ build.
Kenka-suru	„ quarrel.
Kenyaku-suru	„ economize.
Kiroku-suru	„ record.
Kōkan-suru	„ exchange.
Kokoku-suru	„ advertise.
Kotoni-suru	„ differ.
Kyoiku-suru	„ educate.
Mijikaku-suru	„ shorten
Muzukashi-ku-suru	„ make hard.
Naku-suru	„ lose.
Oku-suru	„ increase.
Oyo-suru	„ apply.
Renkaku-suru	„ connect.

Ryokai-suru	„ understand.
Ryoko-suru	„ make journey.
Ryori-suru	„ cook.
Saiban-suru	„ pass judgment.
Sanpo-suru	„ take a walk.
Sansei-suru	„ approve.
Seiko-suru	„ succeed.
Seiri-suru	„ put in order.
Sei-suru	„ control.
Sentaku-suru	„ select ; to wash.
Ses-suru	„ come in contact.
Setsumei-suru	„ explain.
Shido-suru	„ direct, lead.
Shihai-suru	„ manage.
Shimpai-suru	„ be anxious.
Shin-suru	„ believe.
Shippai-suru	„ fail.
Shitaku-suru	„ prepare.
Shitashiku-suru	„ be intimate.
Shiyo-suru	„ use.
Shokai-suru	„ introduce.
Shoku-suru	„ eat.
Sodan-suru	„ consult.
Sonkei-suru	„ respect.
Shoryaku-suru	„ omit.
Soshiki-suru	„ organize.
Shoyu-suru	„ possess.
Soji-suru	„ clean.
Sazo-suru	„ imagine.

Tadashiku-suru	To correct.
Takaku-suru	make high.
Tayasuku-suru	make easy.
Teian-suru	propose.
Tsumi-suru	condemn.
Tsushin-suru	correspond.
Tsuyoku-suru	make strong.
Undo-suru	exercise.
Utsukushiku-suru	make pretty.
Waruku-suru	make bad.
Yasuku-suru	make cheap.
Yoi-suru	prepare.
Yoku-suru	make good.
Yukashiku-suru	make graceful.

The following words usually have *O* affixed before *suru*, but they tend to lose it :

Arasoi-o-suru	To quarrel.
Asobi-o-suru	„ make mistake.
Byoki-o-suru	„ get ill.
Gai-o-suru	„ hurt.
Hanashi-o-suru	„ talk.
Hataraki-o-suru	„ work.
Kokoromi-o-suru	„ try.
Kotae-o-suru	„ answer.
Moyoshi-o-suru	„ hold.
Mukui-o-suru	„ reward.
Nusumi-o-suru	„ steal.
Okonai-o-suru	„ do.

Ongaku-o-suru	„ play music.
Oyogi-o-suru	„ swim.
Rei-o-suru	„ salute.
Samatage-o-suru	„ disturb.
Sadame-o-suru	„ decide.
Saso-i-o-suru	„ invite.
Seikatsu-o-suru	„ make living.
Seki-o-suru	„ cough.
Shigoto-o-suru	„ do work.
Shirushi-o-suru	„ mark.
Tabi-o-suru	„ travel.
Takuwae-o-suru	„ store.
Tanomi-o-suru	„ ask, beg.
Tatakai-o-suru	„ fight.
Tawamure-o-suru	„ joke.
Todoke-o-suru	„ report.
Toi-o-suru	„ ask question
Tsutome-o-suru	„ work for.
Uri-kai-o-suru	„ buy and sell.
Wakare-o-suru	„ part.

The following words have *ni* affixed before *suru*, and indicate change from one state to another :

Anjen-ni-suru	To make safe.
Benri-ni-suru	„ make convenient.
Bimyo-ni-suru	„ make delicate.
Chikara-ni-suru	„ rely upon.
Fujin-ni-suru	„ marry a wife.
Fukuzatsu-ni-suru	„ make complex.

Hai-ni-suru	„ reduce to ashes.
Heiwa-ni-suru	„ make peaceful.
Himitsu-ni-suru	„ make secret.
Hitsuyo-ni-suru	„ make necessary.
Hyojun-ni-suru	„ standardize.
Hyo-ni-suru	„ make a list of.
Ippan-ni-suru	„ make general.
Jiyu-ni-suru	„ make free.
Kanzen-ni-suru	„ make perfect.
Kara-ni-suru	„ make empty.
Kawari-ni-suru	„ replace.
Kimono-ni-suru	„ make clothes.
Kiso-ni-suru	„ take as a basis.
Kusuri-ni-suru	„ make powder.
Kyaku-ni-suru	„ invite a guest.
Mare-ni-suru	„ make rare.
Owari-ni-suru	„ finish.
Oyake-ni-suru	„ make public.
Rei-ni-suru	„ make an example.
Saiwai-ni-suru	„ make happy.
Seimitsu-ni-suru	„ make precise.
Shinsetsu-ni-suru	„ do a kindness.
Shizuka-ni-suru	„ be quiet.
Tanjin-ni-suru	„ make simple.
Tashika-ni-suru	„ make sure.
Tekito-ni-suru	„ make proper.
Tokubetsu-ni-suru	„ make special.
Zankoku-ni-suru	„ be cruel.

The following table shows the conjugation of the auxiliary verb **Suru**.

Time	Present	Past	Future
Indicative	<i>Shi-masu</i> do, does	<i>Shi-mashita</i> did	<i>Shi-masho</i> will do
Subjunctive	<i>Moshi...sure-ba</i> if...does	<i>Moshi... shita-nara-ba</i> if...did	
Negative	<i>Shi-masen</i> don't do	<i>Shi-masen- deshta</i> did not do	<i>Shi-masen-desho</i> will not do
Passive	<i>Sare-masu</i> be done	<i>Sare-mashita</i> was done	<i>Sase-rare-masho</i> will be done
Desire	<i>Shito gozaimasu</i> want to do	<i>Shito gozai- mashita</i> wanted to do	<i>Shito gozai- masho</i> shall want to do
Imperative	<i>Shite kudasai.</i> <i>Sasete kudasai.</i>	Please (you) do (it). Please let him do (it).	

Group 2.

A-i-u-e group. Verbs ending with u.

The original Japanese verbs come under this group and they can be distinguished rather easily, as all of them end in **u**, or more precisely, end in **u**, **bu**, **gu**, **ku**, **mu**, **ru**, **su**, and **tsu**, all preceded by a vowel. Examples :

(a)—**u** preceded by a vowel :

Au	to meet.	Sasou	to invite.
Iu	„ speak.	Takakau	„ fight.

Omon	to think.	Haran	to pay.
Tou	„ question.	Marau	„ receive.
Aran	„ wash.	Shitagau	„ obey.
Kan	„ buy.	Warau	„ smile.

(b)—**bu** preceded by a vowel :

Asobu	to play.	Tobu	to fly.
Musubu	„ knit.	Manabu	„ learn.
Hakobu	„ carry.	Yobu	„ call.

(c)—**gu** preceded by a vowel :

Kagu	to smell.	Fusegu	to defened.
Isogu	„ hurry.	Oyogu	„ swim.
Kogu	„ row.	Sawagu	„ make noise.
Nugu	„ undress.	Tsunagu	„ connect.

(d)—**ku** preceded by a vowel :

Daku	to carry.	Naku	„ cry.
Kaku	„ write.	Saku	„ bloom.
Hiraku	„ open.	Ugoku	„ move.
Maneku	„ invite.	Hiku	„ draw.
Oku	„ put.	Kiku	„ hear.
Tataku	„ pat.	Migaku	„ polish.
Fuku	to blow.	Odoroku	„ be surprised
Kawaku	„ dry.	Suku	„ like.
Maku	„ wind.	Yuku	„ go.

(e)—**mu** preceded by a vowel :

Amu	to knit.	Nozomu	to desire.
Itamu	„ ache.	Tomu	„ to be rich.

Nomu	to	drink.	Yamu	„	to stop
Shizumu	„	• sink.	Konomu	„	like.
Ayumu	„	walk.	Sumu	„	dwell.
Kamu	„	chew.	Yomu	„	read.
Yuramu	„	loosen.	Yasamu	„	rest.

(f)—**ru** preceded by a vowel other than **i** and **e**.
 The verbs ending in **ru** but preceded by **i** will be dealt under *Group 3* and those preceded by **e** under *Group 4*.

Amaru	to	remain.	Saru	„	leave.
Furu	„	shake.	Tsukuru	„	make.
Mamoru	„	defend.	Azuka <u>ru</u>	„	deposit
Okuru	„	send.	Hajin <u>ru</u>	„	begin.
Owaru	„	finish.	Inoru	„	pray.
Toru	„	pass.	Kataru	„	talk.
Aru	„	exist.	Kawaru	„	replace
Hakaru	„	measure.	Nemuru	„	sleep.
Horu	„	dig.	Noru	„	ride.
Kakaru	„	hang.	Oru	„	weave.
Kasanaru	„	pile.	Taru	„	suffice.
Naru	„	become.	Uru	„	sell.

(g) —**su** preceded by a vowel :

Arawasu	to	express.	Korosu	„	kill.
Kasu	„	lend.	Kowasu	„	break.
Mawasu	„	turn.	Utsusu	„	copy.
Sagasu	*,	look for.	Hanasu	„	talk.

Okosu	„ waken.	Otosu	„ let fall.
Tokasu	„ melt.	Nobasu	„ put off.
Dasu	„ take out.	Hosu	„ dry.
Osu	„ push.	Tsuiyasu	„ spend.
Kaesu	„ repay.	Yurusu	„ forgive.

(h) —**tsu** preceded by a vowel :

Katsu	to win.	Tatsu	„ stand
Butsu	„ hit.	Motsu	„ have.
Matsu	„ wait.	Utsu	„ strike

Conjugations

As for the inflection or conjugation of this class of verbs, the following may be applied as a rule :

(a) When the verb is used as a qualifier to a noun, the terminal **u** remains intact.

Hana-ga hiraku toki. The time when flowers open.

(b) When used with **Nu** (not) in the negative sense, **u** is changed to **a**.

To-ga hiraka-nu-toki. When the door is not open.

Sono koto-wa shira-nu-no desu. I don't know it.

(c) In general conjugation, **u** is changed to **i** and is used with *masu* like *shi*.

Hana-ga hiraki-masho. The flowers will open.

Kaku : Kaki ; Au : Ai ; Kau : Kai ; Katsu : Kachi ;

Utusu : Utushi ; Umu : Umi ; Uru : Uri ; and so on.

(d) In progressive conjugation **u** is changed to **e**.
And is used like *sore*.

The process is to change the terminal two letters and substitute **ite** (or **ide** when softened) and **ude**.

Kaku : Kaite ; Au : Atte ; Kau : Katte.

Katsu : Katte ; Anu : Ande ; Asobu : Asonode

Hana-ga hirakk-ba. If the flowers are opening.

Some example of conjugation

Kaku (to write) :

Hon-wo kakinasai

Write the book.

Hon-wo kaki-mashita

Did write the book.

Hon-wo kaite imasu

Is writing a book.

Kau (to buy) :

Chomen-wo kai nasai.

Buy the note-book.

Gaku-wo kai-mashita.

Bought the picture.

Kinu-wo katte imasu.

Buying the silk.

Asobu (to play) :

Asobi nasai.

Do play

Asobi mashita.

Did play

Asonde imasu.

Is playing

Matsu (to wait) :

Machi nasai.

Please wait

Machi mashita.

Did wait

Sukoshi matte kudasai.

Wait for a little while

Isogu (to hurry) ;

Isogi nasai.	Hurry up
Isogi mashita.	Did hurry
Isogi masho.	Let us hurry
Isoide imasu.	Is hurrying

Group 3.

I-i-iru-ire group. Verbs ending with *ru* and preceded by *i*, but changed to *i-i-iru-ire* in conjugation.

Akiru	to get tired.	Dekiru	to can.
Mochiiru	„ use.	Iru	„ want.
Kanjiru	„ feel.	Nigiru	„ grasp.
Miru	„ see.	Sugiru	„ pass.
Kariru	„ borrow.	Hashiru	„ run.
Kiru	„ wear, cut	Okiru	„ get up.
Hairu	„ enter.	Niru	„ boil.
Shinjiru	„ believe,	Kokomiru	„ try.
Tojiru	„ close.	Koriru	„ freeze.

In general conjugation *ru* is altogether dropped from the root.

In progressive conjugation the suffix **te** is added to the general conjugated form. Examples :

Miru (to see) : *Shimbun-o miru.* See the newspaper.

Anata-wa sore-o mi-masho. You
will see it.

Sore-o miru koto-wa tayasui desu.

It is easy to see that.

Okiru (to get up): *Asa hayaku oki nasai.* Get up
early in the morning.

Asa hayaku okite masu. Getting up
early in the morning.

Dekiru (can) : *Anata wa suiei ga dekimasu ka ?*
Can you swim ?

When asking a question with the word *can* the
the suffix *ga* is placed next to the object in place of
wo or *ni*. Two nominative signs in one sentence is
rather peculiar, but it is very common in Japanese.

Group 4.

E-e-eru.ere group. Verbs having *e* preceding the
terminal *ru* conjugate as verbs in Group 3. The
following verbs are of this group.

Ageru	to raise.	Nareru	„ be used to
Arawareru	„ appear.	Neru	„ go to bed.
Awaseru	„ put	Sakeru.	„ avoid.
	together.	Soeru	„ add.
Hareru	„ clear up.	Tasukeru	„ help.
Kareru	„ wither.	Tokeru	„ melt.
Kotaeru	„ answer.	Wasureru	„ forget.
Moeru	„ burn.	Aratameru	„ correct.
Noberu	„ explain.	Atsumeru	„ collect.
Oshieru	„ teach.	Fureru	„ touch.
Shitagaeru	„ follow.	Keru	„ kick.
Sonaeru	„ prepare.	Kikoeru	„ hear.

Taberu	„ eat.	Mazeru	„ mix.
Ukeru	„ receive.	Nejire <u>ru</u>	„ be twisted
Akeru	„ open.	Nigeru	„ run away.
Ataeru	„ give.	Sadameru	„ appoint,
Eru	„ get.	Sodateru	„ bring up.
Homeru	„ praise.	Tateru	„ build.
Koeru	„ cross.	Tomeru	„ stop.
Mageru	„ lend.	Yameru	„ give up.

Examples of conjugation :

<i>Atae-nu naraba.</i>	If you don't give.
<i>Kore-o kare-ni ataemasho.</i>	I will give this to him.
<i>Watakushi-wa iye-wo tate-masu.</i>	I build a house.
<i>Mado-wo akete kudasai.</i>	Please open the window.
<i>Watakushi-wa Nihon-go-wo oshiete.</i>	I am teaching Japanese.
<i>Yoku kikoe masu ka ?</i>	Can you hear well ?

Irregular Verb : Kuru

Kuru is the only word that is conjugated as **ko-ki-kure**. It is also a Japanese verb. There are only two verbs of Irregular Inflection (*Henkaku-Katsuyo*), **Kuru** and **Suru**, in which the change involves the verb-stem. The verb-stem of **Suru**, as we have explained before, changes into **se**, **shi** and **su**, the last being followed by **ru** and **re**. The verb-stem of **kuru** changes into **ko**, **ki**

and **ku**, the last form being followed by **ru** and **re**.

Kare-wa ki-masu. He comes.

Kare-wa ko-nu-kamo shire-masen. He may not come.

Kare-wa myonichi kuru-desho. He will come
to-morrow.

Dare-mo ko-nai. Nobody has come.

Dare-ga ki-mashita ka ? Who came ?

Dare-ga ku-ru-desho. • Who will come ?

Dare-ka ku-re-ba. If someone comes.

In the negative, the word **nai** is affixed to the verb-root. In that case, the inflection to the verb-stem occurs as follows :

Group 1 : **Suru** becomes **shi**.

„ 2 : **A-i-u-e** end with **a**.

„ 3 : **I-i-iru-ire** end with **i** and lose **ru**.

„ 4 : **E-e-eru-ere** end with **e** and lose **ru**.

A simple method of ascertaining the conjugation of a given verb is to note the vowel in the syllable preceding the negative forms **nai** or **nu**.

If the verb ends with **shi**, it is of *Group 1*.

If the verb ends with **a**, it is of *Group 2*.

If the verb ends with **i**, it is of *Group 3*.

If the verb ends with **e**, it is of *Group 4*.

Japanese verbs have special forms to express politeness by using the passive voice or prefixing honorific **o** to the verb.

Mood

Mood is divided into three categories :

- (a) Stating a fact : *Indicative.*
- (b) Giving a command : *Imperative.*
- (c) Expressing a wish or condition : *Subjunctive.*

It is not necessary to deal with the Indicative mood separately, as **all the Japanese Verbs are Indicative.**

Imperative

In the Imperative, when an order is given directly to the second person, affix the word **nasai**, in which case the conjugation takes place as shown below :

<i>Benkyo shi-nasai.</i>	Do study.
<i>To-o hirak -nasai.</i>	Open the door.
<i>Kare-ni sore-o atae-nasai.</i>	Give him that.
<i>Hayaku koko-e ki-nasai.</i>	Come here quickly.

When an order is given indirectly to the third person, affix **se-nasai** or **sase-nasai**.

<i>Kare-ni benkyo sase-nasai.</i>	Let him study.
<i>Kare-ni to-o hiraka-se-nasai.</i>	Let him open the door.
<i>Kare-ni kore-o mi-sase-nasai.</i>	Let him look at this.
<i>Kare-ni sore-o atae-sase-nasai.</i>	Let him give that.
<i>Kare-o koko-e ko-sase-nasai.</i>	Let him come here.

Nasai, derived from the honorific auxiliary verb *nasaru*, is rather not quite polite ; so is the other word '*osobasu*' which is very seldom in use in modern

Japanese. They were originally polite verbs, but as they savour more or less of a command or strict order, they are used only to equals or to inferiors.

Kudasai, derived from *Kudasaru* is the only polite one, and is very extensively in use as an independent verb. Example :

<i>Kami-wo kudasai</i>	Please give me a paper.
<i>Empitsu-wo kudasai</i>	Please give me a pencil.

Nasai follows the general conjugation as shown in the examples given above, but **Kudasai** forms an imperative sentence combining with the progressive conjugation of verbs, and it is used not only as an independent verb. Example :

<i>Hon-wo akete kudasai.</i>	Please open the book.
<i>Hon-wo yonde kudasai.</i>	Please read the book.
<i>Empitsu-wo motte kudasai.</i>	Please take a pencil.

The most polite way is to use '*kudasai*' in a negative way which actually has the positive sense. Ex :
Kaite kudasai-masen-ka ? Will you not please write ?
 Meaning—Will you please write ?

Another way of making the expressions very polite is to put the word **Dozo** at the begining of the sentence and *kudasai* at the end of it. Example :

Dozo hon-wo kushite kudasai. Please lend me a book.

Dozo is frequently used in the sense—"If you please".

The negative imperative is formed by—"naide-kudasai." Example :

<i>Si-naide-kudasai</i>	Please don't do it.
<i>Hiraka-naide-kudasai</i>	Please don't open.
<i>Mi-naide-kudasai</i>	Please don't look:
<i>Ata-e-naide-kudasai</i>	Please don't give.
<i>Ko-naide-kudasai</i>	Please don't come.

These auxiliary verbs have the same inflection as verbs and they are combined only with the verbs of Groups 2, 3 and 4, and not with Group 1 (*suru*) or (*kuru*) and verbs of irregular inflection.

Suru-class verbs have the polite substitute forms—**nasaru** and **asobasu**.

Kuru (come) has a substitute polite expression—**irassharu**, inflecting as *irasshai*, *irasshara* and *irasshare*.

It should be remembered that *nasaru* and *asobasu* indicate an action directly by the second person and indirectly by the third person, while *kudasaru* indicates an action by the second person.

There is another word **agemasu** which expresses the will of the agent in a polite way.

Watakushi-wa sore-o anata-ni utte agemasu.

I_o will sell it to you.

Subjunctive

The subjunctive or conditional mood is usually expressed by special forms of the Japanese verb or adjective ; sometimes it is expressed by adding **nara**, **ba** or **naraba** to the indicative, to a substantive or to an adjective. **Moshi** is occasionally placed at the beginning of the sentence and this has the effect of making the word 'if' equivalent to "supposing." It is indifferent which of the two tenses of the conditional mood is used.

Examples : (1) Conditional present affirmative :

If you have a table, please bring it.—

Teburu-ga are-ba mōtte kite kudasai.

If it rains, I won't come.—*Ame-ga fureba*

kimasen.

If I meet him on the way.—*Michi de aeba.*

(2) Conditional present negative :

You will be late, if you do not hurry.—

Iso-ga-nakereba osoku narimasu.

If he does not come.—*Ano hito-ga ko-nakereba.*

(3) Conditional past affirmative :

If he has paid the money, you must give him a receipt.—*Kane-wo harattara uketori wo yaru hazu desu.*

If I had known, I would not have gone.—

Shitte itara ikimasen deshitaro.

- (4) Conditional past negative :

If you do not like, why did you buy it ?—

O ki ni ira-nakattara naze kaimashita ka ?

- (5) Conditional with adjective :

If it is too dear, don't buy it.—

Amari takakereba katte kite wa ikemasen.

- (6) Conditional with **moshi**

If that should happen.—*Moshi sonna koto ga attara.*

If you don't need it.—*Moshi ira-nakereba.*

- (7) Conditional with **nara**

If you go, I shall also go.—*Anata ga iku nara watakushimo iko.*

If that be so.—*So naraba.*

Tense

Tense in Japanese is determined by the auxiliary verbs, the present, (*Genzai*), past (*Kako*), and future (*Mirai*) are called simple tenses, and in relation to time, they express condition at one particular instant. The relation between the time element and the continued state of things resulting from a given action is, however, not always limited to one particular instant. It is sometimes continuous. To express this continuity, there is the progressive tense.

There is no sequence of tense in Japanese.

Simple Tense

Masu is the only word, which, used as suffix of the verbs *de-arimasu* and *de-gozarimasu*, or their abbreviated form *desu*, expresses the tense of the verb. In the affirmative, the forms are as follows :

Present : Masu

Hana-ga arimasu—There is a flower.

Past : Mashita or ta :

Kino oide ni narimashita.—He
come yesterday.

Kisha-wa san-ji ni de-ta.—The train left
at 3 o'clock.

*Future : Masho Watakushi-wa myonichi Delhi-e
yuki-masho*.—I shall go to Delhi
tomorrow.

The meaning of the Japanese affirmative future tense is not so much *futurity* as *uncertainty*. As the future cannot be expressed except by supposition, auxiliary verbs of the future have been derived from those of supposition, their forms and connections being the same.

Desu, the contracted form of *de-arimasu* and *de-gozaimasu*, is used in the same way as *masu* for present, past and future tenses.

Present : Watakushi-wa Indo-no hito desu—I am
an Indian.

Past : Kare-wa yoi chichi deshita—He was a good father.

Future : Sore-wa yoi desho—That will be good.

So, the forms are : *Present Past Future*

Masu : Masu Mashita Masho

Desu : Desu Deshita Desho

In the negative, the words *nai*, *nu*, and *masen* are used along with the **Present** and **Past** forms of the auxiliary verb. The negative **Future** is formed by adding the auxiliary verb *mai* to the present positive form : Examples :

Watakushi-wa Nihon-no hito arimasen.—I am not a Japanese.

Sore-wa watakushi-no shira-nu koto desu—It is something I do not know.

Nani-mo shira-nai.—I know nothing.

Kaeri-masu-mai.—I shall probably not return.

Yuku-mai.—I shall probably not go.

In Japanese, as in English, two negatives cancel each other and are almost equivalent to an affirmation.

Watakushi-wa shira-nai koto-wa ari masen,—There is nothing I do not know.

Progressive Tense

There are two classes of auxiliary verbs of continuation. The first denoting continuity of action, and the second expressing continuity of condition or state.

The continuity, either of action or of state or condition, i.e. the progressive tense, is expressed by the words *ari-masu*, *i-masu* and *ori-masu*, which have the same meaning : *to be*. The difference in the use of *arimasu* and *i-masu*, has already been explained. *Ori-masu* and *i-masu* are used in the same way. *Aru*, *iru* and *oru* are primarily verbs, but as they serve like auxiliary verbs in the expression of continuation, they are regarded as such. They are used with the progressive forms of the verbs of all groups.

1. Continuity of action :

Present. *Tori-ga ton-de i-masu*—A bird is flying.

Watakushi-wa kaite i-masu.—I am
writing.

*Utsukushiku sakura-no hana-ga saite
i-masu*—Cherry flowers are blooming
beautifully.

Past. *Watakushi-wa kaite i-mashita*—I was
writing.

Future. *Watakushi-wa kaite i-masho*—I shall
be writing.

2. Continuity of state or condition :

Present : *Kutsu-ga nui-de ari-masu*—Shoes are
lying.

Past : *Shoji-ga akete ari-mashita*—The door was
open.

Future. *Fune-ga ukan-de ori-masho*.—The boat
will be floating.

Perfect Tense

The perfect tense in Japanese is not so distinct as in English. Usually, some adverbs or adverbial phrases signify the perfect tense, the verb being a simple past tense. So, there does not appear any perfect verbal conjugation in the said tense.

(a) *Simple past* :

Watakushi-wa tsuki-mashita—I arrived.

(b) *Present perfect* :

Watakushi-wa tadaima tsuki-mashita—I
have arrived.

Without the adverb *tadaima* (now, just) the present perfect would be converted into simple past. This is because the time difference between the present and the past is a matter of a second only. This delicate time distinction is made by the use of adverbs. If we say—*Kisha-ga tsuki-mashita* (The train has arrived), it may mean that the train has just arrived, which requires the present perfect tense ; or, it may mean that it arrived sometime ago, which requires the past tense. It is, therefore, put in this way :

Ima kisha-ga tsuki-mashita.—The train has just arrived. (Present perfect.)

Sakki kisha-ga tsuki-mashita.—The train arrived
some time ago. (Past tense)

For the tense of Adjectives, see the chapter on Adjective.

VOICE

There are voices in Japanese,—the active and the passive. But, in Japanese the same verbal root has separate forms for its transitive and intransitive applications. The subject of the Japanese passive is the person affected by the action of the verb ; therefore, not necessarily the direct object. The use of the Japanese passive is very different from the English passive. The passive verbs, as we have explained before, are represented by **Re** and **Rare** connected to the verbs. Example :

Active : *Benkyo shimashita.*—I studied.

Passive : *Benkyo sase-rare.*—I was made to study.

Active : *Kare-wa uchi-mashita.*—He struck.

Passive : *Kare-wa utare-mashita.*—He was struck.

The verbs *hiraku*, *utsu*, *kiku* etc. of Group 2 take the ending **re-masu** in the passive voice. The passive form of other verbs is **rare-masu**. Examples :

Act. *Watakushi-wa kare-o uchimasu.*—

I strike him.

Pass. *Kare-wa watakushi-ni utare-masu.*—

He is struck by me.

Act. *Watakushi-wa kotori-o mi-mashita.*—

I saw a little bird.

Pass. *Kotori-wa watakushi-ni mi-rare, mashita.*—

A little bird was seen by me.

Act. *Kare-wa sore-o watakushi-ni ate-mashita.*—

He gave that to me.

Pass. *Watakushi-wa sore-o kare-ni atae-rare-*

mashita.—I was given that by him.

The passive voice can also be expressed by affixing the verbs *o-ukeru* (to receive) or *o-eru* (to get) to nouns. The passive does service as a Potential as well. Examples :

Kyoiku-sareu = Kyoiku-o-ukeru : to be educated.

Setsumei-sareru = Setsumei-o-ukeru :

to be explained.

Causative Voice

The causative may have two meanings :

- (a) To cause to do.
- (b) To allow something to be done.

This will be explained under the Auxiliary Verbs.

Some Useful Verbs

To be able	dekiru	To find	mi-dasu
„ accept	uketoru	„ finish	shimau
„ add	awaseru	„ forget	wasureru
„ arrange	soroeru	„ forgive	yurusu
„ arrive	chaku-suru	„ gain	mokeru
„ ask	kiku	„ get in	hairu
„ bathe	abiru	„ get out	deru
„ become	naru	„ get up	okiru
„ begin	hajimaru	„ give	yāru
„ believe	shinjiru	„ go	yuku, iku
„ borrow	kariru	„ guide	annai-suru
„ bring	motte-kuru	„ have	aru, motsu
„ buy	kau	„ hear	kiku
„ call	yobu	„ help	tetsudai
„ change	kaeru	„ hire	kariru
„ collect	yoseru	„ hold	hairu
„ come	kuru	„ interpret	naosu
„ come in	hairu	„ invite	maneku
„ consent	shochi-suru	„ join	awaseru
„ count	kazoeru	„ keep	tamotsu
„ decide	kimeru	„ know	shiru, wakaru
„ do	suru, nasu	„ learn	manabu
„ drink	nomu	„ lend	kasu
„ earn	mokeru	„ like	konomu
„ eat	taberu	„ live	sumau
„ explain	toki-akasu	„ look at	miru
„ fail	sokonau	„ love	aisuru
„ feel	kanjiru	„ make	tsukuru

To make mistake

	ayamaru
„ manage	tori-atsukau
„ mend	tsukuron
„ mix	mazeru
„ offer	susumeru
„ omit	otosu
„ open	akeru
„ order	atsuraeru
„ pay	harau
„ permit	shochi suru
„ prepare	koshiraeru
„ promise	yakusoku
„ pull	hiku
„ put	oku
„ put on	kiru
„ raise	ageru
„ read	yomu
„ receive	uke-toru
„ recommend	
	susumeru
„ refuse	kotowaru
„ remain	amaru
„ remember	oboeru
„ repay	kaesu
„ rest	yasumu
„ return	kaeru
„ ring	narasu
„ run	kaeru

To save

	tasukeru
„ say	hanasu, iu
„ see	miru
„ send	yaru
„ shave	soru
„ show	miseru
„ sit	suwaru
„ sleep	neru
„ spend	tsukau
„ stand	tatsu
„ take	toru
„ take care	abunai
„ tell	hanasu, iu
„ thank	sha-suru
„ think	omou
„ travel	ryoko-suru
„ train	keiko-suru
„ try	yatte miru
„ understand	wakaru
„ use	tsukau
„ wait	matsu
„ walk	aruku
„ want	iru, nozomu
„ watch	ban-suru
„ weigh	hakaru
„ win	katsu
„ wish	nozomu
„ work	hataraku
„ worry	shimpai-suru

AUXILIARY VERBS

Jodoshi

The auxiliary verbs, however, are used in very complicated ways, as they are applied in expression of complicated ideas. We shall try to clarify their use according to their functions.

From the standpoint of use, most of the auxiliary verbs can be classified as affirmative (*Kotei*) and negative (*Hitei*). In daily conversation, the affirmative sentence is made by the auxiliary verb **Masu** (is), and the negative by **Masen** (is not) or **Nai** (no). From the standpoint of ideas, auxiliary verbs can be divided into four forms :

- (a) The common form, *Futsu* :

Watakushi-wa hon-wo yomi-masu.—

I read a book.

Watakushi-wa hon-wo yomi-masen.—

I do not read a book.

- or *Watakushi-wa hon-wo yoma-nai.—*

I do not read a book.

- (b) The Passive Form, *Ukemi*, represented by **re** and **rare** :

Kotori-wa watakushi-ni mi-rare-mashita.—

A little bird was seen by me.

- (c) The Causative Form, *Shieki*, used when one

person controls the action of others. The causative idea is expressed by **se** and **sase** :

Ie no koto wa sassoku kika-se-te sashiage-masu.—

I shall let you know about the house
immediately.

Boi wo yon-de mado-wo shime-sase-te kudasai.—

Please call the servant and have him close
the windows.

(d) The Passive Causative Form, *Shieki no ukemi*, indicates that the speaker is under the control of the causative action of other persons. It is expressed by **se-rare** and **sase-rare** :

Nagai tegami wo kaka-se-rare-mashita—He made
me write a long letter.

Oshie-sase-rare-masu—Be made to teach.

Auxiliary verbs of the above four forms may also be considered as expressing—Supposition : *Suiryo* ; Possibility : *Kano* ; Hope : *Kibo*, and Necessity or Obligation.

1. *Supposition* is expressed by **masho**, **desho**, **daro** and **rashii** :

Ame-ni nari-masho—It will probably rain.

Tegami-ga kuru-daro to omoi-masu—I think, the
letter will probably come.

2. *Possibility* is expressed by **re** and **rara**, the uses of which have already been explained.

3. *Hope or Desire* is expressed usually by adding **tai** to the verb. *Tai* remains *tai* when followed by a noun or by the auxiliary verb *desu*, but inflects as **taku** when connected with *arimasu*. When followed by *gozaimasu* it becomes **to**.

Watakushi-wa yuki-tai desu.—I wish to go.

Yuki-tai hito.—One who wishes to go.

Chotto o-meni kakari-to gozaimasu.—I wish to meet him for a minute.

Watakushi-wa sono yona koto-wa shiri-taku arimasen.—I don't want to know such a thing.

4. *Necessity or obligation* is expressed by adding **beki** to the verb, as 'must' or 'should' in English :

Anata-wa mai-nichi gakkō-e yuku-beki de arimasu.

—You must go to school everyday.

Kore-wa anata-no yomu-beki hon desu.—This is the book you should read.

The Auxiliary verbs of *Declaration*, making statements as to action or things, are expressed by **desu** and **da**.

Desu is made up of the particle *de* and *arimasu*, a combination of the verb *ari* and the auxiliary verb *masu*. The abbreviation of *de-arimasu* is *desu*. In the affirmative, it is further abbreviated as **da**. In the negative, abbreviations do not occur, *nai* and *arimasen* being connected with *de* without change.

De-arimasu or *desu* means—"to be". *Arimasu*, when used singly without the prefix *de*, also means—

to be. There is another word, *imasu*, made up of the verb *iru* and the auxiliary verb *masu*, conveying the same meaning. The difference in their use is as follows :

Arimasu is used with **inanimate objects**.

Imasu is used with **living beings**.

Hana-ga arimasu. There is a flower.

Isu-ga arimasu. There is a chair.

Inu-ga imasu. There is a dog.

Neko-ga imasu. There is a cat.

Foreigners are apt to make mistakes with regard to the use of *arimasu* and *imasu*, more particularly in answering questions. When *imasu* is used in the question, it should be clearly understood that an animate being is indicated, and should be replied with *imasu*, and not with *arimasu*, which should be used for inanimate objects, if it is so used in the question.

Question : *Nani-ga arimasu-ka ?* What is that ?

Answer : *Hana-ga arimasu.* There is a flower.

Ques. : *Nani-ga imasu-ka ?* What (animal) is that ?

Ans. : *Neko-ga imasu.* There is a cat.

One should never use *imasu* for *arimasu* or *vice-versa*.

Nani, meaning *what*, *some*, is not a personal pronoun and hence cannot be used for human beings. It is never used for persons. When used with *imasu*, it asks not of a thing, but of an animal, but when used with *arimasu*, it means inanimate things.

There is still another word meaning—"to be". It is *gozaimasu*, derived from the verb *gozaru*, but is almost never used in inflected forms except with *masu*. The difference in use between *arimasu* and *gozaimasu* is as follows :

Use *arimasu* when you identify.

Use *gozaimasu* when you state an attribute.

Utsukushii hana-ga arimasu. There is a beautiful
flower.

Hana-ga utsukushii gozaimasu. The flower is
beautiful.

Sora-wa ao gozaimasu. The sky is blue.

Fuyu-wa atsuku gozaimasu. The winter is not hot.

These words are copulas connecting two ideas as equal. When the word denoting the second of these two ideas is a noun or noun-equivalent, *arimasu* is used ; when it expresses the quality or condition of the first idea, *gozaimasu* is used.

Desu may be used as a contracted form of both *de-arimasu* and *de-gozaimasu*.

Use *iru* or *oru* : in speaking of animate beings.

„ *aru* : „ „ „ inanimate things.

„ *de-aru* : when followed by a noun or pronoun as a
predicate.

„ *gozaru* : when expressing quality or condition of
the subject.

„ *naru* : when equivalent to—"to become".

When followed by a true adjective as a predicate the verb—"to be" is not translated.

The different contractions of the verb **aru** and **de-aru** (to be, to have) and their negative forms are rather confusing to a beginner. As the verbs are of such frequent use, we shall give them in the form of a conjugation.

Aru

<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Infinitive : aru	nai
Present : aru, arimasu	nai, arimasen
Past : atta, arimashita	nakatta, arimasen-deshita
Future : aro, arimasho	nai-desho, arimasen-desho
Gerand : atte	nakute
Present Cond. : areba	nakereba
Past Conditional : attara	nakattara
Past Probable : attaro	nakattaro

De-aru

Infinitive : de-aru	...	de-wa-nai
Present : de-aru=da,	...	de-wa-nai
de-arimasu=desu	...	de-wa-arimasen
Past : de-atta=datta,	...	de-wa-nakatta
de-arimashita=deshita...	...	de-wa-arimasen-deshita
Future : de-aro=daro,	...	de-wa-nai-desho
de-arimasho=desho	...	de-wa-arimasen-desho
Past cond. : de-attara=		
dattara	...	de-nakattara
Past prob. : de-attaro=		
dattaro	...	de-wa-nakattaro

The following summary shows the conjugations of the auxiliary words when they are connected with other parts of a sentence.

Words	Meaning	Forms connected with other parts of a sentence	Forms connected with nouns or pronouns	Forms connected with conditional words	The ending form of a sentence
ta	Past or perfect	<i>tara, tari</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>*tare</i>	<i>mashita</i>
nu	negation	<i>nu</i>	<i>nu</i>	<i>ne</i>	<i>masen</i>
naku	„	<i>naku</i>	<i>nai</i>	<i>nakere</i>	<i>no-gozaimasu</i>
tai	desire	<i>taku</i>	<i>tai</i>	<i>takere</i>	<i>to-gozaimasu</i>
beki	necessity	<i>beku</i>	<i>beki</i>	<i>bekere</i>	<i>beki-de-arimasu</i>
saseru	causative	<i>sase</i>	<i>saseru</i>	<i>sasere</i>	<i>sasemasu</i>
rareru	passive	<i>rare</i>	<i>rareru</i>	<i>rarere</i>	<i>rare-masu</i>

Exercise No. 5

(a) Translate into English :—

Watakushi-wa kisha-ni norimashita. Ima kisha-ga teishaba-o hanare mashita. Kisha-ga hayaku hashitte orimasu. Kisha-ga tomarimashita. Koko-wa teishaba de arimasu. Anata-wa gakkō-e yukimasuka? Gakko de anata-wa nani-o shimasuka? Tachi-nasai. Seki-ni tsuki-nasai. Hon-o hiraki-nasai. Watakushi-no toi-ni kotaete kudasai. Kono su-o kanjo-shite kudasai. Kokō-e o-irinasai. Hiru-meshi-o shokushi-nasai. O-cha-o nomimasen ka? Tobako-o nomimasen ka? Hon-o yonde yo gozaimasu ka? Sayo yo gozaimasu. Watakushi-no ie-e kaette yo gozaimasu-ka? Sono anata-no pen-o kashite kudasai-nasen ka? Hi-ga kagayaite orimasu. Kumo-ga dete kimashita. Myonichi-wa ame-ni naru desu. Kore-wa watakushi-no sumai de arimasu. Ie-wa nikai-kenchiku de subete de shichi-shitsu de arimasu. Are-wa denki de hashiru kuruma de arimasu. Are-ni notte teishaba-e yukimasho.

(b) Translate into Japanese :—

I am in a train. The train is running. The train has stopped running. The train has begun to run again. I am reading a book. May I read? May I go there? It is a fine day. When do you get up? I get up at seven in the morning. When does the train start? It starts at 7-50 A.M. This little house is built of wood. There are many large buildings in the town. That beautiful house is a hotel. There are a bank and an insurance company by the hotel. Do you like fruit? Yes, I like any fruit. What do you take at breakfast? I eat some boiled rice and vegetables and drink soup. Do you drink milk? No, I do not drink it usually, I drink tea. Do you take foreign food every day? No, I usually eat Japanese food. Please give me three of these note books.

Section 6

POST-POSITIONS—JOSHI

Post-positions are always placed after the word or clause to which they belong. They have no meaning in themselves, but by their position help to complete the sentence. They correspond generally to English prepositions or conjunctions. They may be called **Particles**, which serve for case-endings like Sanskrit *Pratyayas* (प्रत्यय). Japanese postpositions are placed after nouns and words equivalent to nouns, and sometimes even after adverbs.

The number of post-positions is very large and scholars are not in agreement with regard to them. Those in common use are given below.

: (a) *Used as the nominative case-ending.*

It marks out the subject and points out things which are to be explained or defined. It also calls sharp attention to one particular thing as distinct from others.

Yuki-ga shiroi desu. Snow is white.

Saito-ga kaita hon desu. Mr. Saito wrote this book.

Kimi-ga yo. The reign of the Emperor.

Wa-ga kuni. My country.

(b) *Used as conjunction.*

Kaze-wa samui-ga tenki-wa yo gozaimasu.

The wind is cold, but the weather is fine.

—**wa** : has the same use as **ga**. It only follows a subject without giving any emphatic meaning to the subject. Rather, it emphasizes the predicate.

Waga Nippon-wa shimaguni desu.

Japan is an island empire.

Bara-no hana-wa utsukushii hana desu.

Roses are beautiful flowers.

Watakushi-wa sore-o mi-masu. I see that.

Ano kata-wa donata desu ka ? Who is that man ?

It is very difficult to give a rule for the use of **wa** or **ga** after the subject of a sentence. This much can be said that **ga** is usually used to emphasize the subject, while **wa** emphasizes the explanation of the action of the subject.

Shoji-ga akete arimasu. The paper door is open.

(The emphasis is on *shoji*).

Shoji-wa akete ari-masen. The door is not open.

(Here the emphasis is on *akete arimasen*).

Ga simply marks out the subject, excluding other things, whereas **wa** indicates that an important predicate is to follow. In other words, when emphasis is attached to the subject, **ga** follows the subject, and if importance is attached to the predicate, **wa** follows the subject.

Kore-ga ii desu. This is good (not others).

Kore-wa ii desu. This is good (not bad).

Ga or **wa** is always used before the following verbs while in English they take a direct object :

Nihongo-ga (or *wa*) *wakari-masu.*

I understand Japanese.

Eigo-ga (or *wa*) *deki-masu.* I can speak English.

Kane-ga (or *wa*) *iri-masu.* I need money.

Mizu-ga (or *wa*) *hoshii desu.* I want water.

Ringo-ga (or *wa*) *suki desu.* I like apples.

If subject is needed, they take the following forms :

Watakushi (*Anata* or *Anohito*)-*wa Eigo-ga wakari-masu.* I (you or he) understand English.

Besides, *wa* is often used after the object :

Mizu-wa nomi-masen. I do not drink water.

Wa is sometimes added to other postpositions, except *ga* : *de-wa, e-wa, kara-wa, made-wa, yori-wa* etc.

—*mo* : Expresses addition. When standing alone, it means *also* or *too*. When repeated in the affirmative phrase or clause, it signifies *both—and*, in negative clauses it means *either—or, neither—nor*.

(a) used singly :

Watakushi-mo iki-masu. I am also going.

Watakushi-mo sore-o konomo-masu.

I too like it.

(b) when repeated :

Kore-mo yoi-ga are-mo yo gozaimasu.

Both this and that are good.

Kore-wa sake-mo tobako-mo nomi-masen.

He neither drinks nor smokes.

- (c) is used with the subject to indicate emphasis like *wa* ; but the difference is that, *wa* is used in a negative answer, as has been explained before, but *mo* is used if the answer is affirmative. To the question :

Anata-mo Delhi-e oide-ni nari-masu-ka ?

Are you also going to Delhi ?

If the answer is affirmative, it would be :

Hai, watakushi-mo mairi-masu.

Yes, I am also going.

If the answer be negative :

Iie, watakushi-wa mairi-masen.

No, I am not going.

∴

—*no* : is the sign of genitive and corresponding to the preposition *of*. It is the particle of identity showing the oppositive relation of nouns.

Kore-wa watakushi-no hon desu.

This is my book.

Nihon-no kuni.

The country of Japan.

- (a) Being affixed to the verb or adjective it means *mono* (thing) or *koto* (matter).

Watakushi-ni utsukushi-no-o kudasai.

Give me a pretty one (thing).

Watakushi-kara iu-no-wa konomi-masu.

I do not like to say (matter).

- (b) Connects the cardinal numerals and nouns :

Ni-nin-no onna.

Two women.

-ni : It is the sign of dative, expressing the relation of being the indirect object of transitive verbs.

Watakushi-wa anata-ni sore-o agemasu.

I will give it to you.

- (a) It is placed after the noun or pronoun to indicate locality, direction and time, corresponding to English *to, in, at, on, into*, etc.

Hon-wa tsukue-no ue-ni arimasu.

The book is on the table (locality).

Kare-wa Delhi-ni yuki-masu.

He goes to Delhi (direction).

Kare-wa shitsu-ni itta.

He went into the room (direction).

Gakko-wa mai-asa hachi-ji-ni hajimari-masu.

The school begins at eight every morning

(time).

- (b) Combined with the other words it makes adverbial phrases.

1. *Kawari-ni* : Instead of.

Watakushi-wa pen-no kawari-ni penshiru-o kai-mashita. I bought a pencil instead of a pen.

Kono kawari-ni sore-o shiyo-shi-nasai.

Use that instead of this.

2. *Tame-ni* : Owing to ; for the sake of.

Ame-no tame-ni michi-ga waru gozaimasu.

The road is muddy owing to rains.

Kuni-no tame-ni hatara-ki-nasai.

Work for the sake of country.

3. *Tomo-ni* : together with.

Watakushi-wa kare-to tomo-ni yuki-
mashita. I went with him.

4. *Ushiro-ni* : behind ; at the back of.

Ie-no ushiro-ni ki-ga arimasu.
There is a tree behind the house.
Kuruma-no ushiro-ni shitagatte yuki-
nasai. Go after the car.

5. *Soba-ni* : by the side of.

Mon-no soba-ni sakura-no ki-ga arimasu.
There is a cherry tree by the gate.
Watakushi-wa kare-no soba-ni seki-o
tori-mashita. I sat by his side.

6. *Nochi-ni* : afterwards.

Sukoshi nochi-ni yuki-masu.
I will go after a little while.
Anata-wa sore-o nochi-ni ryokai suru
desho. You will understand it afterwards.

—**wo (o)** : (a) *The objective case-ending.*

It is placed after noun or other words to indicate the object of an action, as the **direct object** of a transitive verb.

O-sato-wo kudasai. Please give me some
sugar.

O-shio-wo kudasai. Please give me some
salt.

* *Yasai-wo kudasai.* Please give me some
vegetables.

The use of '*—wo kudasai*' is very extensive and whenever anything is asked for, it may be freely used.

- (b) Sometimes used in the sense of *from* :

Ni-kai-wo ori-mashita. He came down from
the second story.

Wo is often shortened as **o** :

Watakushi-wa hon-o yonde orimasu.

I am reading a book.

Chichi-no kaeri-o matte orimasu.

I am waiting for my father's return.

—**te** : (a) is used to connect one part of a sentence to another.

It-te mi-te kudasai. Please go and see.

Okashiku-te warawa-zu ni wa i-rare-masu.

It is so amusing that I cannot help
laughing.

- (b) is used adverbially with verbs.

Kesshi-te wasure-masen. I shall never
forget.

*Yorokon-de nan domo itashi-te sashiage-
masu.* I shall gladly do anything for
you.

- (c) is used with verbs when they are followed by another verb used as an auxiliary verb.

Rajio-wo kii-te i-masu. I am listening
in to the radio.

—**de** : is used to express locality, instrumentality, the course of time, as English prepositions *at*, *in*, *with*, *by*, *by means of* etc.

- (a) Locality, or the place of action.

Watakushi-wa Bengal-de umare-mashita.

I was born in Bengal.

Jibun-no heya-de nasai. Do it in your
own room.

- (b) Instrumentality, or means by which work is accomplished.

Kisha-de yuki-masho. I shall go by
train.

*Enpitsu de kai-te no yaroshu gozaimasu-
ka ?* May I write with a pencil ?

- (c) Denoting the limit of time (in the course of).

Kono shigoto-wa ai-nichi de owarimasu.

This work will be finished in two days.

*Kare-wa sono shigoto-o ni-nichi de owari-
mashita.* He has finished that work
in two days.

- (d) Indicating the reason for an action.

*Watakushi-wa byoki de yuku koto ga
dekimasen.* I cannot go on account of
illness.

- (e) Indicating price or exchange.

Sore-o ni-yen de kai-mashita. I bought
it for two yen.

Anata-wa sore-o nani-nodo de kai-mashitaka? How much did you pay for it?

-yo : corresponds to English *as, like*.

Kore-to onaji-yo-na pen-o kudasai. Please give me a pen like this.

Anata-no konomu-yo-ni shi-nasai. Do as you please. *Tsu-no-yo-ni.* As usual.

-ya : is used in the sense of *and* to enumerate a few things singled out from others, corresponding to Hindi *इत्यादि* and Bengali *এ*.
Watakushi-wa ringo-ya nikano-o konomimasu. I like apples and oranges.

Koko-ni pen-ya empitsu nado-ga arimasu.

Here are a pen, a pencil etc.

-ka : is used to express interrogation, doubt, or indefiniteness and to indicate contrary meaning.

Kore-wa nani-de arimasu-ka? What is this?

Sore-wa makoto desu-ka? Is that true?

Watakushi-no toko-ni arimasho-ka.

It may be in my room.

: means direction of motion, corresponding to English *to, towards*.

Sono tokei-wo kochira-e yokoshi-te kudasai. Please send that watch here.

Note : It should be remembered that there is a clear distinction in use between *ni* and *e* though they are often confused, being used in the same sense.

—*e* indicates motion or direction.

—*ni* indicates position.

Uchi-e kaeri-masu. I am going home, means that the speaker has direction of motion in his mind ; while—

Uchi-ni kaeri-masu. I am going home, means that the speaker has in his mind the position where he is returning.

—*kara* : expresses the beginning of a change or motion from one period or place to another, corresponding to English *from, while*.

Kore-kara ga omoshiro gozaimasu. From now on it is going to be interesting.

Hi-wa higashi-kara ide, nishi-e iru. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

made : means the extent or boundary of time and place, equivalent to English *till, until*.

Nan-ji-made matsu-to yoi-no desu ka ?
How long (till what time) shall we wait ?

Delhi-made-no kippu. A ticket to Delhi.

Note : *Kara* indicates the starting point or beginning, and **made** the end of an action.

Asa-kara ban-made. From morning till night.

—**node** : indicates cause or reason. **Kara** is also often used in this sense.

Yasui-node kat-te kimashita. I bought it because the price was cheap.

Osami desu-kara. As it is cold.

Takai deshita-kara. As it was high.

—**sae** : used to emphasize one specific thing or action, equivalent to English *even, only*.

Kare de sae naki-masu. Even he weeps.

Sei-mei sae areba yo gozaimasu. As long as I have my life, I shall be content.

—**yori** : is used to compare things, meaning *more than, best of*.

Fuji-san yori utsukushii yama-ga arimasu-ka ?

Is there a mountain more beautiful than Fuji ?

Nani-yori mo kenko-ga yo gozaimasu.

Health is the best of all.

—**to** : used in narration, equivalent to the quotation marks in English. In Japanese, the direct narration is generally used. In both the direct and indirect narrations the sequence of tense does not exist.

Watakushi-ga yuku-to kare-wa ii-mashita.

He said—"I will go".

*Sometimes two or three post-positions form one post-position.

Go-ji made ni.—By 5 o'clock (*made* : till ; *ni* : at).

ADVERBS—FUKUSHI

The function of Adverbs is to qualify verbs, adjectives, or another adverb and modify them. Sometimes it modifies a whole sentence.

In Japanese, true adverbs are very rare. In modern Japanese, however, adverbs are formed by adding suffixes which are defined as adverbial post-positions.

Adverbs are classified as adverbs of time, place, quantity, degree, manner and method. Some words of basic adverbs are given below :

<i>Amari</i>	too ;	<i>Dake</i>	only ;	<i>Dozo</i>	please
<i>Hotondo</i>	almost ;	<i>Iie</i>	no ;	<i>Jissai</i>	really
<i>Kanarazu</i>	certainly ;	<i>Kitto</i>	certainly ;	<i>Mattaku</i>	quite
<i>Sayō</i>	yes ;	<i>Tada</i>	only ;	<i>Taiso</i>	very.
<i>Jissai samu-gozaimasu.</i>	It is really cold.				
<i>Dozo, sore-o kudasai.</i>	Please give it to me.				

The position of adverbs is usually immediately before the qualified words. Some adverbs, however, are placed at the beginning of the sentence.

Adverbs of Time

<i>Chotto</i>	A little	<i>Mettani</i>	seldom
	while	<i>Mo</i>	already
<i>Hayaku</i>	quickly	<i>Nae</i>	still, yet
<i>Ima</i>	now	<i>Osoi</i>	late
<i>Itsu</i>	when	<i>Osoku</i>	slowly
<i>Katsute</i>	ever	<i>Sassoku</i>	at once
<i>Mada</i>	not yet	<i>Sudeni</i>	already

<i>Sugu</i>	soon	<i>Totsuzen</i>	suddenly
<i>Suguni</i>	immediately	<i>Toki-doki</i>	often
<i>Toto</i>	finally	<i>Yohodo</i>	a long time
<i>Tabi-tabi</i>	frequently	<i>Yukkuri</i>	slowly
<i>Chotto oide kudasai.</i>		Please come here for a minute.	

Sugu o-kaeri de gozaimasu. He will come soon.
Mada o-mie ni nari-masen. He has not come yet.
Sassoku o-tazune shi-te mi-masho. I shall come at once.

Adverbs of Place

<i>Achirani</i>	there	<i>Shitani</i>	below
<i>Dokoni</i>	where	<i>Ushironi</i>	behind
<i>Harukani</i>	far away	<i>Uyeni</i>	above
<i>Kokoni</i>	here	<i>Dochira</i>	where
<i>Sobani</i>	beside	<i>Sokoni</i>	there
<i>Sakini</i>	before	<i>Tsugini</i>	next
<i>Dochira ye yuki masuka ?</i>		Where do you go ?	
<i>Anata-no sobani suwari-masu.</i>		I sit beside you.	

Adverbs of Quantity

<i>Bakari</i>	only	<i>Sukoshi</i>	a little
<i>Dake</i>	only	<i>Taihen</i>	very
<i>Tada</i>	only	<i>Takusan</i>	enough
<i>Ikuraka</i>	some	<i>Naka-naka</i>	very
<i>Oku</i>	much	<i>Oi</i>	many
<i>Marude</i>	wholly	<i>Taitai</i>	almost
<i>Watakushi-no ie-e hito-ga oku kimashita.</i>			

Many people came to my house.

Watakushi-wa sukoshi akure-te mairi-masu.

I shall come a little later.

Adverbs of Method

<i>Bonyari</i>	vaguely	<i>Hakkari</i>	clearly
<i>Kanarazu</i>	surely	<i>Kesshite</i>	never
<i>Kitto</i>	certainly	<i>Yappari</i>	after all.

Bonyari sore-o mite orimashita. I was looking vacantly
at the sky.

Inaka no ho ga yappari kurashi ii desu. After all it
is easier to live in the country.

Kitto ukagai masu. I shall certainly call.

A large number of Adverbs are formed by change of adjective-endings, combination of words, and addition of suffixes.

(a) By changing the adjective-endings *i, na, no* into *ku, ni, ni* respectively :

Adjective		Adverb	
<i>Takai</i>	high	<i>Takaku</i>	highly
<i>Utsukushii</i>	beautiful	<i>Utsukushiku</i>	beautifully
<i>Tan-jun-na</i>	simple	<i>Tan-jun-ni</i>	simply

(b) By adding particles to Nouns :

<i>Hajime-ni</i>	first time	<i>Hijo-ni</i>	extremely
<i>Ichido-ni</i>	at a time	<i>Owari-ni</i>	at the end
<i>Shinsetsu-ni</i>	kindly	<i>Shita-ni</i>	down
<i>Shizuka-ni</i>	quietly	<i>Tsune-ni</i>	always

(c) By repetition of words :

<i>Bara-bara</i>	pattering	<i>Bata-bata</i>	noisily
<i>Bun-bun</i>	buzzing	<i>Dan-dan</i>	gradually
<i>Iro-iro (ni)</i>	various	<i>Nichi-nichi</i>	everyday
<i>Pyu-pyu</i>	whistling	<i>Soro-soro</i>	slowly

Use of Sayo and lie

To the foreigners, the use of **Sayo** : *yes*, and **lie** : *no* appears rather complicated, as the Japanese way of response by *yes* or *no* is different from others.

Sayo actually means what you say is right.

lie means what you say or suggest is wrong.

For example : Will you go ? *Anata-wa yuki-masu-ka ?*

Yes, I will. **Sayo**, *yuki-masu*.

No, I won't. **lie**, *yuki-masen*.

In the negative form :

Won't you go ? *Anata-wa yuki-masen-ka ?*

Yes, I will. **lie**, *yuki-masu*,

No, I won't. **Sayo**, *yukimasen*.

When answering a negative question they often, but not always, say *yes* where we would say *no* and *no* where we would say *yes*. Supposing, you ask somebody : *Kyo yuki-masen-ka ?* Are you not going to-day ? If he does not intend to go, he will reply : *Sayo-de gozaimasu* : Yes, I am not going ; i.e. your suggestion is correct, I am not going.

Some useful Adverbs etc.

About	: kurai	Generally	: taigai
Above	: no ue	Gradually	: dan-dan
After	: no nochi ni	However	: keredomo
Again	: mata	Immediately	: sassoku
All	: minna	Indeed	: tashika ni
Almost	: hotondo	Just	: chodo
Also	: mo, yahari	Of course	: moto yori
Always	: itsudemo	Often	: tabi-tabi
Anyhow	: tonikaku	Only	: tada, bakari
At last	: yoyaku	Perfectly	: sukkari
Because	: kara	Probably	: okata
Before	: saki	Purposely	: waza to
Below	: shita	Quietly	: shizuka ni
Besides	: no hoka ni	Recently	: konaida
Between	: no aida ni	Seldom	: metta ni
Carelessly	: ukkari	Separately	: wakete
Certainly	: chigai nai	Slowly	: shizuka ni
Chiefly	: omo ni	Soon	: jiki ni
Considerably	: daibun	Still	: nao, mada
Continuously	: zutto	Suddenly	: totsuzen
Daily	: mainichi	Therefore	: desu kara
Downstairs	: shita ni	Unfortunately	: ai-niku
Early	: hayai	Usually	: atarimae
Especially	: koto ni	Very	: taihen
Excessively	: amari	Whenever	: tabi ni
Exactly	: chodo	While	: shibaraku
Fortunately	: saiwai ni	Why	: naze

Exercise No. 6

1. Translate into Japanese :

I am an Indian. My name is Rabi Gupta. I have come to Japan for business. I deal in piecegoods. I want to buy a large quantity. What is your offer for this quality ? The price is too high. Can't you make it cheaper ? If so, I can give you an order for one hundred cases. The market is down. There are many sellers. Is there any chance of market going up ? When can you ship the goods. The price must be C. I. F. Calcutta. Other firms are quoting lower prices. Sorry, I cannot give you the order. It is impossible to sell at that price. May I show you my samples ? Yes, I want some samples. Show me several patterns. Goods must be according to pattern. The goods are inferior to samples. We will consider the matter after receiving the samples. We cannot buy at that price. What is your bottom price ? The goods must be carefully packed. Please ship the goods at once.

2. Translate into English :

(a) Nimotsu wo ureba son wo shi-yashinai ka to omo-imasu. Chumon sureba itsu goro shina-mono wo watashimasu ka ? Chumon suru koto ga dekinai. Nimotsu wo fune ni tsumi-deshita ka ? Doka kono mono wo minna yoku kiwo-tsukete ni-zukuri shite o-kure. Kono ko-gitte wa kanjo zumi ni watasu.

(b) Akisudorobo-ga ura no mado kara shinobikon-de, okuzashiki no hikidashi ni at-ta tokei ya pin ya kubi-kazari nado wo surat-te, omote ni tobidashi-ta tokoro wo soko-ra wo mimawashi-nagara nosori nosori arui-te i-ta junsu ni tsukamae-rare-mashita.

(c) Watakushi-wa Ichida san no uchie mairimashita. Genkan de, 'Gomen kudasai,' to ii-mashita. Ichida san wa sore wo kiite sugu ni genkan-e dete kimashita. Soshite, genkan no shoji wo ake-mashita. Ichida san wa, "yoku irasshaimashita, dozo osagari kudasai" to ii-mashita. Soshite watakushi wo zashiki-e to shimashita.

SECTION 7

CONJUNCTIONS—SETSUZOKUSHI.

Conjunctions are used for connecting words or parts of a sentence. As a rule, they connect words, phrases or clauses. Various kinds of conjunctions are used on different occasions.

1. Connecting words with the particle **To**

(a) **To** meaning *and* :

San-to-go : three and five ; *Me-to-mimi* : eyes and ears.

Te-to-ashi : hand and foot ; *Ie-to-mon* : house and gate.

(b) **To** meaning *with* :

Watakushi-wa ani-to yuki-mashita.

I went with my elder brother.

(c) **To** in the sense of *that* :

Kare-wa Nihon-ni yuku-to ii-mashita.

He said that he would go to Japan.

Here *to* has the force of *that*. In English 'that' is sometimes omitted, but in Japanese—*to* is never omitted.

2. Conjunctions simply adding two or more phrases to a previous statement.

<i>Katsu</i>	also	<i>Oyobi</i>	as well as
<i>Sorekara</i>	and then	<i>Soreni</i>	moreover
<i>Mata</i>	and	<i>Nao</i>	and
<i>Soshite</i>	afterwards	<i>Sonoue</i>	besides

Ame-ga furi-masu, soreni kaze-mo arimasu.

It is raining, moreover the wind is blowing.

Kore-wa hon-o yomi, soshite yoku kangae-masu.

He reads books, and then meditates on them.

3. Conjunction to connect indefinite alternatives :

Aruwa or *Soretomo* or
Hata or *Moshikuwa* otherwise
Kare aruiwa watakushi-ga yukimasho.

He or I shall go.

Anata-ga oide kudasai-masu ka, soretomo watakushi-ga ukagai-masho-ka? Will you come to see me, or shall I call on you?

4. Conjunctions stating an inference or deduction.

Kara as, because *Shita-gatte* consequently
Sokode there-upon *Sorede* therefore
Soredesukara therefore *Sorenara* if so
Soshitara and then *Sosureba* in that case
Tame because *Tokerodo* even if
Atsui kara watakushi-wa yuki-masen.

I will not go, because it is hot.

Anata-mo irrasai-masu ka? sorenara watakushi-mo otomo shi-masho. Are you going?

If so, I will go with you.

Sometimes *sore* or *so* at the beginning of the words are omitted, and the abbreviated forms become :

Soredewa *dewa* *Soredesukara* *desukara*
Soredakara *dakara* *Sosuruto* *suruto*
 Sosureba *sureba.*

5. Conjunctions used to join together two or more sentences of contrary meaning :

<i>Keredomo</i>	but	<i>Mottomo</i>	but if
<i>Sodesuga</i>	however	<i>Sodaga</i>	however
<i>Sodesukeredemo</i>	but	<i>Sodesunoni</i>	still
<i>Sodakeredemo</i>	on the other hand	<i>Shikashi</i>	but
<i>Tokoraga</i>	on the other hand	<i>Soredemo</i>	and ye

These words are often abbreviated as : *keredemo*, *demo*, *desuga*, *daga*, *desunoni*, *desukeredemo*, etc. *Desuga*, *daga* and *tokoraga* are further abbreviated into *ga*.

Kaze-wa samui^{ga} tenki-wa yo gozaimasu.

The wind is cold, but the weather is fine.

O-tazune itashi-mashita, keredemo orusu deshita.

I called on you, but you were out.

INTERJECTIONS—KANSHI

Interjections are sounds expressing emotions, surprise or ejaculations. They are generally used at the beginning of the sentence :

A ! Oh yes ! *A ! Wakari-mashita.*

Oh yes, I understand.

A (tsu) ! Oh dear ! *A (tsu) ! wasure mashita.*

Oh dear ! I forgot.

Aa ! Ah ! *Aa ! mo kaera-re-mashita ka ?*

Ah ! has he gone already ?

Ara ! Oh ! *Ara ! honto-ni, kirei desu ne !*

Oh ! really beautiful.

Are ! Indeed ! *Are ! so desu-ka ?*

Indeed ! is it true ?

Ano ne ! I say ! *Ano ne ! nan-ji desu ka ?*

I say, what's the time ?

Ee ! Yes ! *Ee ! sorya kyonen no koto desu.*

Yes, that was last year, I think.

E (tsu) ! What ! *E (tsu) ! junsa no kenka desut-te ?*

What ! Policemen quarreling ?

Hehe ! Ah, indeed ! *Haha ! naruhodo so de gozaimasu !*

Ah indeed, it is true !

Hai ! Yes ! *Hai ! O hairi nasai !* Yes, come in !

He ! My goodness ! *He ! O yoshi nasai !*

My goodness, don't do that !

Ho ! Hurrah ! *Ho ! mezurashii mono ne !*

What a new thing !

Hora ! Look ! *Hora ! mo hitotsu !*
 Look ! here is another.

Hya ! Help ! *Hya ! tora ga deta !*
 Help ! there is a tiger !

Kora ! Well ! *Kora ! nani-wo shit-te iru.*
 Well ! what are you doing ?

Ma ! Dear me ! *Ma ! utsukushii hana desu ne !*
 Dear me ! what a beautiful flower.

Moshi-moshi ! Hallo !
Nani ! Never mind ! *Nani ! shite mimasho.*

 Never mind ! I will try it.

O ! (あ) Oh ! *O ! soso ! Oh yes ! O, so ! that's so.*

Oi ! Come ! Hallo ! *Oi ! kuruma-ya !*
 Come, Rickshaman !

Oya ! (おや) Oh ! *Oya ! yoku irasshai-mashita ne.*
 Oh, I am glad, you have come.

Oya-oya ! (おや！おや！) Oh dear ! *Oyaoya ! machigat-te*
 shimat-ta wa. Dear me, I have done wrong.

Oya ma ! For goodness ! *Oya ma ! sore wa igai*
 desu ne. For goodness ! I did not expect that.

Sa ! Well ! Come ! *Sa ! mairi-masho.* Come ! let us go.

Interjections sometimes come at the end of the sentence. They are : **yo, wa, ze, sa, kai** and **ne**. The word **ne** is frequently used in Japanese in either affirmative or negative sense :

Jodisha ga mo kuru ze. The car is coming soon.

Nani wasure-ta wa i-nai sa. Well, I have not
 forgotten it.

Yoroshii desu ne ! It is all right !

SUFFIXES & PREFIXES

There are some words which are added to other words, either at the beginning or at the end, for the sake of politeness or emphasis. Those following the words are called Suffixes, and those preceding the words are Prefixes.

Suffixes

They are attached to the end of other words to modify their meaning. Some of the common suffixes are given below :

Sama, San : to show respect to persons.

<i>Dama-sama</i>	master
<i>Oku-sama</i>	mistress
<i>Mina-sama</i>	ladies and gentlemen
<i>Nishimura-san</i>	Mr. Nishimura

Kun to show respect ; used only by men in a familiar sense.

<i>Hirono-kun</i>	Dear Mr. Hirono
<i>Kurose-kun</i>	Dear Mr. Kurose.

Kata, gata, domo, tachi, ra signify persons in a plural sense.

<i>Anata-gata</i>	You (respectful plural).
<i>Omae-tachi</i>	You (to inferiors).
<i>Kimi-ra</i>	You (used by men in a very familiar way).
<i>Sensei-gata</i>	Teachers.
<i>Kozo-domo</i>	Apprentices.
<i>Kodomo-ra</i>	Children.

Sa, mi : indicate condition, degree or abstract quality ; added to adjectives, form abstract nouns :

Fuka-sa depth *Hiro-sa* width

Naga-sa length *Omo-mi* heaviness

Kurushi-mi pain *Tonoshi-mi* enjoyment

Ka : means interrogation or doubt.

Arimasu ka ? Is there ?

Dekimasu ka ? Is it possible ?

Ke : indicates condition.

Samu-ke chilly *Nemu-ke* steepness

Koto : used for abstract nouns.

Mono : used for concrete nouns.

Na : added to nouns to form adjectives (See Adj.)

Ni : added to nouns to form adverbs (See Adv.)

Rashii : means *appear to be*.

Kodomo rashii Childish.

Kunugi-san-rashii It appears, Mr. Kunugi.

Ya : occupation, shop.

Hon-ya book-seller. *Hana-ya* florist.

Prefixes

There are two kinds of prefixes ; the first kind adds little to the meaning, but adds emphasis and gives clarity, while the second kind adds some meaning to the word to which it is prefixed.

(a) The first kind of prefixes are :

Miki, oshi, sashi, tori, tochi, uchi.

Sashi-tsukae-masu. I have an engagement.
Chotto o-tachi-yori kudasai. Please call in for a
 moment.

(b) The following are examples of common second kind of prefixes.

O : Polite and differential prefix, sometimes means big, great.

O-hanashi • a speech, story.

O-mezurashii a gift, useful thing.

O-hayo gozaimasu good morning.

Omi : Same as **O**. *Omi-ashi* : foot.

Go : Same as **O**. *Go-ran kudasai* : please look.

Go-kuro-sama deshita Thanks for your
 trouble.

Kara : means empty or without substance.

Kara-uma. A horse without rider.

Ki : means without artificiality.

Ki-gusuriya. Pure drug store.

Ko : means small, a little. *Ko-tori* small bird.

Fu, bu : means negation. *Fu-shinsetsu-na* : unkind.

Bu-kakko : unfit.

Ma : means bareness or nakedness.

Ma-gokoro : open heart.

Mai : means each, every.

Mai-asa : every month. *Mai-do* : each time.

Mai-ban : every evening. *Mai-yoru* : every
 night.

Maru : means perfect, complete.

Maru-moke. Complete profit.

Me : indicates female. *Me-ushi* : cow.

Mu : means 'without'.

Mu-shiken kentai. Official approval
without examination.

Hatsu : means the first.

Hatsu-mono. The first thing.

Nama : means incomplete, imperfect.

Nama-monoshiri. An ill-informed man.

Sora : means false.

Sora-goto : lies. *Sora-ne* : pretended sleep.

Su : means 'without'. *Su-gao* : unpainted face.

Exercise No. 7

(a) Translate into English.

Pen to penshiru-o motte kite kudasai. Watakushi-wa ani-to yukimashita. Sono tokoro-e yuku to kiken desu. Kore ni miseru to yorokobu desho. Kore-wa utai-nagora watakushi no oru tokoro-e kinashita. Anata ga oide kudasai-masuka, soretomo watakushi ga ukagai-masho ka? Bombay matawa Karachi-e o-negai shite okimashita. Mo osoku narimashita, soredewa o-itoma itashi-masho. O-hanashi no koto wa yoku wakarimashita; sodesuga, jikko wa nakanaka muzukashii desho. Tokoroga isogashii mon desukara sukkari wasure-te imashita. Sayo de gozaimasu ka? Suruto myonichi wa o-sashi-tsukae de gozaimasu ne. Sensei ga o-mie ni nori-mashita; sokode o-hanashi wo negaimashita.

(b) Translate into Japanese.

He said, he would go to Tokyo. He reads many books, but does not think over them. I went to Delhi and then to Simla. It has been cold, therefore many people have taken colds. I shall give more details when I call upon you. I shall speak to him.

SECTION 8

HONOROFICS—KEIGO

Honorofics are in constant use in Japanese. They are used to make the expression polite. They are of two kinds : those used for the first person as words of humility (*kensho*), and those used for the second and third persons as words of respect (*keisho*).

The honorofic particles are *o* and *go* ; they are very frequently placed before nouns and sometimes before adjectives. It has become the custom to use always an honorofic prefix before certain words : *o-mizu* : water ; *o-cha* : tea ; *o-yuki* : go. In these cases the honorofic means nothing. In some cases, however, the honorofic has become incorporated in the word and has entirely lost its identity.

Onaka : abdomen (honourable inside) ; *ohayo* : good morning. Honorofic *o* is prefixed to the numerals as well :

<i>O-futari-sama</i>	two persons.
<i>O-san-nin-san</i>	three persons.

Honorofics are also used with verbs to distinguish *my act*, which is ordinary, from *your act*, which is respectable. There are some polite forms of verbs, and some special verbs which are to be used when speaking to a superior, irrespective of the person who performs the action of the verb.

Commonly, *masu* is added to the verb when speaking to anybody whom we respect. For example:

Aruku. Walk : when speaking to an inferior person or to a chum.

Aruki-masu. Walk : when speaking to one whom we should respect.

Similarly :

<i>Nasaru</i>	do :	<i>Nasai-masu</i>
<i>Os-sharu</i>	say :	<i>Osshai-masu</i>
<i>Iras-sharu</i>	be, come :	<i>Irasshai-masu</i>
<i>Kudasaru</i>	give :	<i>Kudasai-masu</i>
<i>Gozaru</i>	be :	<i>Gozaimasu.</i>

Likewise, *desu*, *deshita* and *desho* are more polite than *da*, *datta* and *daro*.

There is the honorific word : *gozaru* (be). By frequently replacing the verb *aru* by *gozaru* we can make our conversation more remarkably polite.

There are some special verbs to indicate politeness.

1. The words of humility (*kensho*) used for the first person :

<i>Agaru</i>	visit.	<i>Negau</i>	ask.
<i>Ageru</i>	give.	<i>Sashiageru</i>	give.
<i>Itadaku</i>	eat, receive.	<i>Taberu</i>	eat.
<i>Itasu</i>	do.	<i>Tsukamatsuru</i>	do.
<i>Kashikomaru</i>	understand	<i>Ukagau</i>	ask, visit.
<i>Mosu</i>	say.	<i>Uketamawaru</i>	hear.
<i>Mairu</i>	go, come.	<i>Zonzuru</i>	know.

2. The words of respect (*keisho*) used for the second and third persons :

<i>Agaru</i>	eat, drink.	<i>Meshi-agaru</i>	eat, drink.
<i>Asobasu</i>	do.	<i>Mesu</i>	wear, ride.
<i>Irassharu</i>	be; go, come.	<i>Mieru</i>	come.
<i>Kudasaru</i>	give.	<i>Nasaru</i>	do.

One must be very careful not to mix up both polite and impolite expressions in one sentence. It will be wrong to say—

Gohon wo kashite o-kure, Lend me your book, because *gohon* is polite, but *kashite o-kure* is not polite.

There are also Honorific Auxiliary Verbs. They are used to (a) express respect to the person addressed, (b) to depreciate himself, and (c) to express politely.

(a) Respect is expressed for dear friends etc. by *re*, *rare*, and *sase-rare* and for persons of higher social position or rank by *nasaru*, *kudasaru* and *asobasu*.

Tegami wo o-kaki-nasaru. He kindly writes a letter.

(b) *Itasu*, *mosu*, *moshiageru* and *tsukamatsuru* are used in depreciating the first person.

Go-shokai-moshi-masu. " I shall introduce you.

(c) For the polite expression of any action, *masu* is very commonly used. The use of *masu* is, indeed, very general. It is never omitted from the final verb.

<i>Kodomo-ga ki-masu.</i>	A child is coming.
<i>Sayo de gozai-masu.</i>	Yes, I understand.
<i>Asobasa-re-masu.</i>	He will do it.
<i>Kudasa-re-masu.</i>	He will give it to me.
<i>Irasshai-masu.</i>	He will come.
<i>Itashi-masu.</i>	I shall do it.
<i>Moshi-masu.</i>	I shall say it.

HOMONYMS

In Japanese, homonyms are extremely numerous. Some words of one or two syllables have as many as ten or more meanings. A few examples are :

<i>Asa</i>	morning	<i>Asa</i>	hemp
<i>Atsui</i>	thick	<i>Atsui</i>	hot
<i>Fuku</i>	double	<i>Fuku</i>	clothes
<i>Hana</i>	a nose	<i>Hana</i>	a flower
<i>Hashi</i>	an end	<i>Hashi</i>	a bridge
<i>Sumi</i>	charcoal	<i>Sumi</i>	ink
<i>Kata</i>	shoulder	<i>Kata</i>	a type
<i>Ha-o</i>	a leaf	<i>Ha-o</i>	a tooth
<i>Hi</i>	a day	<i>Hi</i>	fare
<i>Ki</i>	a tree	<i>Ki</i>	yellow colour
<i>Kagaku</i>	science	<i>Kagaku</i>	chemistry

The following is the list of some common verbs that are pronounced alike, or nearly alike, but are homonymous :

<i>Ite</i>	to be	<i>Itte</i>	to go, say, need
<i>Iru</i>	to be	<i>Iru</i>	to need
<i>Kaeru</i>	to come back	<i>Kaeru</i>	to change
<i>Oru</i>	to be	<i>Oru</i>	to break
<i>Kiru</i>	to cut	<i>Kiru</i>	to put on
<i>Suru</i>	to do	<i>Suru</i>	to shave
<i>Toru</i>	to take	<i>Toru</i>	to pass
<i>Imasu</i>	to be	<i>Imasu</i>	to say
<i>Shite</i>	to do	<i>Shitte</i>	to know
<i>Kiite</i>	to hear	<i>Kite</i>	to come

JAPANESE LITERATURE

Prose

Ancient Japanese literature we have very poor idea of. Modern Japanese literature can safely be said to have been born of Western literature, which was and still is very actively and comprehensively pursued. The writers look to the Western literature for inspiration. The literary world in Japan presents a dramatic struggle for supremacy between two movements—old and new, conservative and radical.

Poetry

The Japanese poetry has a charm of its own and is remarkable for its brevity. They would appear like a piece isolated, swift and discontinuous, but it is the ideas of readers that make them complete and whole.

Yama-sakura

Neyaranu iye-no

Akashi kana !

The first line has five syllables, the second has seven and the third five, altogether 17 syllables.

Yama : mountain, *sakura* : cherry blossoms,
neyaranu : still sitting, *iye-no* : of a cottage,
akashi : the lights, *kana* : splendid !

These lines may inspire in the Japanese minds the following thought :

The mountain cherry-blossoms are in bloom ; may be, they do not like to turn in earlier. They are still sitting, as if enjoying the mellow air of the spring. We see the lights twinkling far up in a cottage on the hill-side. Splendid !

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

Money

10 *rin* = one *sen*. 100 *sen* = one *yen*.

Weight

10 <i>rin</i>	= 1 <i>fun</i>	= 5.8 grs. (troy)	
10 <i>fun</i>	= 1 <i>momme</i>	= 58 grs. (troy)	= 3.75 gram.
100 <i>momme</i>	= 1 <i>hyaku-me</i>	= $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. (av.)	about.
160 „	= 1 <i>kin</i>	= $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. (av.)	= 600 gram.
1000 „	= 1 <i>kamme</i>	= 8.28 lbs.	= 3.75 kilogr.
100 <i>kin</i>	= 1 „	= 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.	= 1 picul.
	1 lb.	= 121 <i>momme</i>	
	1 ton	= 271 <i>kamme</i>	
	1 kilogr.	= 267 <i>momme</i>	

Capacity

10 <i>sai</i>	= 1 <i>shaku</i>	= $\frac{1}{31}$ pint	
10 <i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>go</i>	= 0.318 pints	= 0.18 litre
10 <i>go</i>	= 1 <i>sho</i>	= 3.18 pints	= 1.8 litre
10 <i>sho</i>	= 1 <i>to</i>	= 3.97 gallons	= 18 litre
10 <i>to</i>	= 1 <i>koku</i>	= 4.96 bushels	= 180 litre
		1 pint	= 3.15 <i>go</i>
		1 litre	= 5.54 <i>go</i>

Measure**(a) Linear measure.**

10 <i>in</i>	= 1 <i>bu</i>	= 0.1193 inch ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
10 <i>bu</i>	= 1 <i>sun</i>	= 1.193 „ = 0.03 metre
10 <i>sun</i>	= 1 <i>shaku</i>	= 11.93 „ = 0.303 „
6 <i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>ken</i>	= 5.97 feet = 1.818 „
10 <i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>jo</i>	= 119.3 inch = 3.03 „
60 <i>ken</i>	= 1 <i>cho</i>	= 119.30 yds. = 190 „
36 <i>cho</i>	= 1 <i>ri</i>	= 2.44 miles = 3927 „
1 inch = 0.84 <i>sun</i> . 1 foot = 1.006 <i>shaku</i>		
1 mile = 14.8 <i>cho</i> . 1 metre = 3.3 <i>shaku</i>		
1 kilometre = 9.2 <i>cho</i>		

For nautical measurements, the *kai-ri*, which equals European geographical mile, is now in use.

(b) Square measure.

1 <i>tsubo</i>	= 36 sq. ft. (about)	= 3.95 sq. Inch	= 3.30 sq. metre
30 „	= 1 <i>se</i>	= 118.6 sq. yds.	
10 <i>se</i>	= 1 <i>tan</i>	= 1186 „ „	= over $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
10 <i>tan</i>	= 1 <i>cho</i>	= 2.45 acres.	
1 sq. yd. = 0.253 <i>tsubo</i> . 1 acre = 1224 <i>tsubo</i> .			
1 sq. metre = 0.303 <i>tsubo</i>			

(c) Cloth measure.

10 <i>bu</i>	= 1 <i>sun</i>	= 1.5 inch = 0.038 metre
10 <i>sun</i>	= 1 <i>shaku</i>	= 14.9 „ = 0.379 „
10 <i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>jo</i>	= 12.4 ft. = 3.79 „
1 ft. = 0.8 <i>shaku</i> . 1 metre = 2.64 <i>shaku</i> .		

The *shaku* of Linear measure is called *kane-jaku*, and that of Cloth measure is called—*kujira-jaku*. The latter is $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than the former.

1 <i>kane-jaku</i>	= 0.8 <i>kujira-jaku</i>
1.25 <i>kane-jaku</i>	= 1 <i>kujira-jaku</i>

USEFUL PHRASES

The phrases given below only approximate to a great extent the English equivalents, and are not in all cases literal translations. Remarks on the weather and health are frequently equivalent to greeting.

Greetings

Congratulations !	O medeto gozaimasu !
Good morning !	O-hayo gozaimasu !
Good day !	Konnichi wa !
Good evening !	Komban wa !
Good night !	O yasumi nasai !
Good bye !	Sayonara !
Hope to see you again !	Mata o me ni kakarimasho.
How do you do ?	Ikaga desu ka ?
I am very well, thanks !	Arigato, jobu desu !
I congratulate you	O medeto zanjimasu.
I wish you a happy New Year !	Shinnen o medeto gozaimasu.
I wish you good luck !	Go kigen yo !
Welcome !	Irasshaimase !
Fine day !	Tenki no henka !
How cold it is !	Samui de wa arimasu !
How hot it is !	Atsui de wa arimasu !
What a fine day !	O tenki ii desu ne !
What a nasty day !	Iya na o tenki desu ne !
What sort of weather !	O tenki wa do desu ka ?

Polite Expressions

Excuse me.

Excuse me for having
troubled you.

Excuse me for having
kept you waiting.

Excuse me for being late.

Excuse me for going
first.

I beg your pardon.

I beg to be excused.

I have troubled you.

I am sorry to trouble
you.

Indeed ! (Is that so !)

If you please. (Please)

I am going.

I must take leave now.

It does not matter.

Just as you please.

Needn't mention.

No, thanks (refusing).

Oh ! it is nothing !

Oh ! do not mention.

Please come in.

Please take a seat.

Please help yourself.

Gomen nasai.

Go mendo kakete
sumi-masen deshita.

O machido sama.

Osoku narimashita.

O saki-e gomen kudasai.

Gomen kudasai.

Yurushite itadakitai.

O-jama itashi-mashita.

Go mendo kakete
makoto ni sumimasen.

So desu ka !

Dozo.

It-te mairimasu.

O-itoma itashi-mashita.

Chitto mo kamai-nasen.

Go katte shidai desu.

Do itashi-mashita.

Takusan ; Itada kimasen.

Anna mono ; anna koto.

O somatsu sama.

Dozo, o-hairi kudasai.

Dozo, o-kake kudasai.
(European style).

Dozo, o-shiki kudasai.
(Jap. style).

Go jiyu ni ; O-agari nasai.

Please go first.

Please do not hurry.

Pray, be at your ease.

May I offer you some?

Thank you !

Thank you very much.

Thank you (to inferiors).

Thanks for kindness. .

Thanks for assistance. .

. Thanks ! (after meal).

Thank you ! (accepting)

You are quite right.

Please do not stand
upon ceremony.

Dozo o-saki-e.

Go yukkuri.

O-raku ni. .

Nani wo agemasho ka ?

Arigato gazaimasu.

Domo arigato.

Go-kuro sama.

Go shinsetsu ni arigato.

O sewa sama.

Go-chiso sama.

Itada-kimasu.

Go mottomo de gozai-
masu.

Dozo, go enryo naku.

General Phrases

Address

Address of a letter.

Do you know his
address ?

What is your address ?

Please give me your
address.

Give me his address.

This is my address.

My address is.....

Tokoro ; taku.

Ate-na.

Banchi wo go zonji
desu ka ?

O taku-wa doko desu ka ?

O tokoro-gaki wo
kudasai (written).

Anohito-no tokoro-gaki
wo kudasai.

Jusho-wa koko desu.

Tokoro wa.....desu.

Be.

How are you ?

I am ill.

I am cold.

To be in.

To be out.

I shall not be here
to-morrow.

Let it be.

It is not there.

If that be so.

It is all right, isn't it ?

Be that as it may.

Come

Please come on.

Please come as quickly
as possible.

Please come again.

Please come back soon.

Will you come ?

Come with me.

Come here.

Come in.

To come down.

Has he come ?

Has anything come for
me ?

I come from India.

I cannot come.

Iru ; oru ; aru ; desu.

Ikaga desu ka ?

Byoki desu.

Watakushi-wa samui.

Uchi-ni oru.

Rusu de aru.

Myonichi wa koko ni
orimasen.

Sutete oke.

Soko ni arimasen.

So naraba.

Kore de ikemasen ka ?

Sore-wa so to.

Kuru¹, mairu. (polite)

O-ide nasai. Irasshai.

Dekiru dake hayaku
o-ide nasai.

Sugu o-kaeri nasai.

Mata o-hayaku o-kaeri
nasai-masu.

O-ide nasai masuka ?

Issho ni o-ide nasai.

Kochira-e irassai.

O hairi-nasai.

Ori-ru ; (price) makeru.

Anohito-wa kimashita ka ?

Nani wa watakushi ni
kimashita ka ?

Indo kara kimashita.

Mairaremasenu.

Correspondence.

Letter.

Letter paper.

Registered letter.

To register a letter.

Please post this letter.

Please post this letter
for me.

Are there any letters
for me ?

No, none have come.

I have received a letter.

I have not received a
letter.

How much is the
postage on this letter ?

This letter is to be
registered.

What is the postage to
register this letter ?

I want to send a M/O.

I want 10 sen stamps.

I want five ten-sen
stamps.

Please forward my
letters to this address.

Reply.

To reply.

Shokan

Tegami

Tegami no kami.

Kaki-tome no tegami.

Kaki-tome ni suru.

Kono tegami wo dashite
o-kure.

Kono tegami wo dashite
kudasaimasen ka ?

Tegami ga kite imasu
ka ?

He ! mairimasen.

Tegami ga kimashita.

Hitotsu mo tegami ga
ko-nai.

Kono tegami wa ikura
de ikimasu ka ?

Kono tegami wo kaki-
tome ni slite o-kure.

Kono tegami wo kaki-
tome ni shitai ga
ikura desu ka ?

Kawase wo furi-dashitai.

Jis-sen no kitte wo
kudasai.

Jis-sen no kitte wo go-
mai kudasai.

Dozo, watakushi-no
tegami wo kono tokoro
gaki-e mawashite
kudasai.

Henji, hento.

Henji-suru.

Do

A cheap one will do.
 Do as you please.
 Do as you think best.

 Don't do that.
 How do you do it ?
 I cannot do it.
 I have nothing to do now
 I shall do my best.

 I think, that will do.
 I will do it.
 I won't do it.
 It is difficult to do.
 It is well done !
 May I do it now ?

 Please do, I beg.

 That will do at present.
 That will do.
 That won't do.
 There are many things
 to be done.
 What am I to do ?
 What are you doing ?
 What can I do for you ?

Suru

Yasui no de ii.
 Go katte ni nasai.
 Anata no ii to omou tori
 ni o shi-nasai.

 O yoshi nasai.
 Do suru no desu ka ?
 Dekimasen.
 Ima hima da.
 Dekiru dake hone otte
 shimasho.

 Sore de ii desu.
 Shimasho.
 Shimasen.
 Muzukashii ne desu.
 Umai, Yoku dekimashita.
 Mo shite mo yo
 gozaimasu ka ?
 Doko-e negai moshi-
 masu.

 Ima wa sore de ii.
 Mo ii ; mo takusan.
 Sore wa ikemasen.
 Suru koto ga takusan
 arimasu.

 Nani wo shimasho.
 Nani wo nasai-masu ka ?
 Nani ka go yo ga
 arimasu ka ?

Who has done this ?

Dare ga kore wo
shimashita ka ?

Will you do this for
me ?

Dozo, kare wo shite
kudasai.

English

English (adj.)

English (language)

Do you speak English ?

Is there anybody here
who speaks English ?

Expense

Petty expenses

Travelling expenses

Entertainment expenses

Useless expenses

Expensive

Expensive but worth
the money.

At your expense.

The expense is too
much for me.

I do not mind the
expense.

What are the expenses ?

Give

I give it to you.

Who gave it to you ?

Igirisu

Igirisu no.

Ei-go.

Ei-go ga dekimasuka ?

Koko ni Ei-go no dekiru
hito ga imasu ka ?

Kakari

Zappi

Ryohi

Kosaihi

Muda zukai

Takai

O kane no kakatta.

Anata no kane de.

Amari o kane ga kakari-
masu.

Kakari wa kamaimasen.

Ikura desu ka ?

Ageru, Kudasaru

Anata ni agemashita.

Dare ni moratta no
desu ka ?

To whom you gave it ?
 What did you give ?
 I cannot give any more.
 Give back.
 Please give back to me.
 To give notice. .

Dare ni agemashita ka ?
 Nani wo agemashita ka ?
 Mo yarimasen.
 Kaesu.
 Dozo, kaeshite kudasai.
 Mae ni shi-raseru.

Go

Let us go.
 I shall go now.
 Can you go ?
 I think, I shall go.
 I think, I must go.
 I shall go in a few days.

I must go now.

Where are you going
 from here ?

Where are you going ?

I want to go to Tokyo.

I want to go to W. C.

Is the train gone ?

How goes the time ?

Go and see.

Let us go and see.

I am going for a walk.

He has gone out.

I want to go to-morrow.

Yuku, Iku, Mairu

Yukimasho; ikimasho.
 Ikimasho.
 Ikaremasho ka ?
 Iko to omoimasu.
 O itoma moshimasho.
 Ni san-nichi no uchini
 ikimasu.

Ikanaku te wa
 narimasenu.

Koko kara dochira-e
 o-ide ni narimasu ka ?

Doko-e ikimasu ka ?

Tokyo ni ikitai.

Benjo wa doko desu ka ?

Kisha wa demashita ka ?

Nanji desu ka ?

Itte mite kite o kure.

Mi ni ikimasho.

Sampo ni iku no desu.

Dekake-mashita.

Ashita iku tsumori da.

Go in peace !

I was just going out.

Excuse my going.

I will go with you.

Have

Have (to possess)

Have you ever been in
Japan ?

Have you done it ?

What has he got there ?

Have some tea.

Will you have some
tea ?

What have I to pay ?

I shall have (take) it.

Let me have it at
5 yen.

It is not to be had here.

Where are flowers to be
had ?

How long have you
been living in Japan ?

Have I not often told
you so ?

You will have to change
at Nara.

O shizuka ni
irasshaimase !

Chodo deru tokoro
deshita.

O saki.

Issho ni ikimasho.

Aru, Gozaru (polite)

Motte iru.

Anata wa Nihon ni itta
koto ga arimasu ka ?

Shite shimai mashita
ka ?

Nani wo motte iru no
desho ?

O cha wo o-agari nasai.

O cha wa ikaga desu
ka ?

Ikura desu ka ?

Kore ni shimasho.

Go yen ni o-shi nasai.

Koko ni wa nai no desu.

Hana wa doko de utte-
imasu ka ?

Nihon-ni itsu kara
sunde imasu ka ?

Iku-do mo so itta ja
nai ka ?

Nara de nori-kaeru no
desu !

Health

Kanko, Yojo

Cough^o
 Dentist
 Diarrhœa
 Doctor
 Doctor's fee
 Fever
 Hospital
 Medicine
 Prescription
 Your health ! (when
 drinking)
 How do you do ?
 I am very well, thanks !
 I am not very well. .
 Are you a bit better ?
 I am a bit better to-day.
 Much better to-day. .
 Is everything all right
 with you ?
 How is your father ?
 How is everybody at
 home ?
 You don't look well.
 It is only a slight
 indisposition.
 I feel ill.

Seki
 Ha-isha
 Kudashi
 Isha
 Yakurei
 Netsu
 Byoin
 Kushuri
 Shoho-gaki
 Go kenko wo shiku
 shimasu.
 •
 Ikaga desu ka ?
 Arigato, jobu desu.
 Amari jobu de arimasen.
 Sukoshi ii desu ka ?
 Kyo wa sukoshi ii desu.
 Kyo-wa taihen ii desu.
 O kawari wa arimasen
 ka ?
 O to-san wa ikaga desu
 ka ?
 Mina-san wa ikaga desu
 ka ?
 Kao-iro ga o warui yo
 desu.
 Chotto shita byoki desu.
 Kagen ga waru
 gozaimasu.

Take care of your health.
 I have caught cold.
 I have a headache.
 I have a pain here.

O daiji ni nashi.
 Kaze wa hikimashita.
 Atama ga itai.
 Koko ga itamimasu.

Hotel

Hoteru (*European style*)

Japanese inn
 Any vacant room ?
 I prefer the first floor.
 The ground floor
 I would like a room
 looking on the street.
 The room is too small.
 Have you a larger
 room ?
 I want a larger one.
 This room will do.
 I will take this one.
 What is the charge
 per day ?
 How long you intend
 to stay ?
 I will stay a few days.
 Give me the key.
 I am thinking to leave
 to-morrow.
 Call me early in the
 morning.
 Let this linen go to
 the laundry.

Yado-ya
 Heya ga aite imasu ka ?
 Hikai noho ga ii.
 Shita
 Omote no ho no heya
 ga ii.
 Koko wa amari-semai.
 Motto okii heya ga
 gazaimasu ka ?
 Okii no ga hoshii.
 Koko de ii.
 Kore wa karimaso.
 Ichi-nichi ikura desu
 ka ?
 Iku-nichi gurai o tomari
 ni narimasu ka ?
 Ryo-san-nichi tomaru.
 Heya no kazi wo okure.
 Myonichi shuttatsu
 shimasho.
 Asa hayaku o-koshite
 moraitai.
 Kono mono wo sentaku-
 ya ye dashite moraitai.

Where is the W. C. ?
Where is the lavatory
(for wash) ?

Please show me way.
Please bring me some
hot water.

Please bring me some
cold water.

Bathroom

To prepare hot bath

To prepare cold bath

I want a warm bath

Is the bath ready ?

Let me have the bill.

I say ! (call attention).

Say it in English.

I will speak to him.

I want breakfast
to-morrow at 7 a.m.

What do you want sir ?

Benjo wa dochira desu ?
Kesho-beya wa doko
desu ka ?

Annai shite okure.
O-yu wo motte kite
okure.

O-mizu wo motte kite
okure.

Furoba, yudono
uro-wa tateru
fizu ni hairu
u ni hairitai
uro-wa wakamashita
ka ?

Doko, kanjo-wo shite
kudasai.

Moshi-moshi ; ano-ne !

Ei-ga de itte kudasai.

Danji te mimaso:

Myo asa shichiji ni
shokuji ga shitai.

O atsuraye wa nani de
gozaimasu ?

How

How are you ?

How do you do ?

How do you do it ?

How do you like it ?

Ikaga

Ikaga desu ka ?

Do desu ka ?

Do suru no desu ka ?

Do desu ka ?

How is business ?	Shobai no keiki wa do desu ka ?
How beautiful !	Nante kirei desho !
How is my wife ?	Kanai-wa ikaga desu ka ?
How is his wife ?	Ano hito no o-kami san wa ikaga desu ka ?
How is your wife ?	Oku-san-wa ikaga desu ka ?
How far off ?	Dono-gurai hanarete ?
How long ? (till when)	Itsu made ?
How much (money) ?	Ikura desu ka ?
How many (things) ?	Iku ; nan ?
How often ?	Iku-tabi ? Nan-do ?
How is that ?	Do shite desho ?
How much (quantity) ?	Doro-gurai desu ka ?
How long you intend to stay here ?	Itsu made irassharu o tsumori desu ka ?
How long have you been in Japan !	Itsu kara Nippon ni irasshaimasu ka !
How far is it from here to Kobe ?	Kobe made dono-gurai arimasu ka ?
How can I get there ?	Soko-e wa do shite iku no desu ka ?
How far it is from here ?	Koko kara dono-gurai hanarete imasu ka ?
How much to take me to Kobe ?	Kobe made dono-gurai de noseru ka ?
How much do you charge per day ?	Ichinichi no tomari-ryo wa ikura ?
How old are you ?	O toshi wa ikutsu desu ?

Inquiries

Better inquire.

I will inquire for me.

Please inquire for me.

I will inquire for you.

He inquired for you.

Does Mr. Saito live
here?

Do you know his address?

Isn't it finished yet ?

Is it convenient to day!

Can you direct me to
his house ?

Can I see Mr. Saito ? .

On making inquiries

Introduction

Letter of introduction

Kindly give me a letter
of introduction to
Mr.....

Here is the letter of introduction.

Here is my card.

Ukagau Koto

Kiite miru ga ii.

Kiite mimasho.

Kiite mite kudasai.

Kiite agemasho.

Ano hito wa anata no
koto wo kiite imashita.

Saito San wa kochira
desu ka ?

**Banchi wo go zonji
desu ka ?**

Made de kite imasen ka ?

Konnichi tsugo wa ya
roshiru gozaimasu ka !

Anohito no uchi wo
ashiete kudasai-
masen ka?

Saito San ni o me ni
kokarito gozaimasu ?

Kiite mita tokoro ga...

Shokai

Shokai-jo

**Oso-re-irimasu ga....San
ye go tensho wo kudasai-
masen ka?**

Kore-wa tensho de
gozaimasu. .

Korewa watakushi no
meishi de gozaimasu.

I will call again.

May I introduce you to
Mr.....

Please introduce me to
that gentleman.

This is Mr. Gupta and
this is Mr. Ueda.

Pleased to make your
acquaintance.

Japan

How long have you
been in Japan ?

Japanese (person)

Japanese (language)

Japanese (adj.)

I cannot speak Japanese.

I speak Japanese a little.

Know

I know

I don't know

I don't know about it.

I don't know how to do
it.

Of course, I know.

He knows all about it.

Mata agarimasho.

...San ni go shokai
shimashô ka ?

Ano kata ni shokai shite
kudasai.

Kono kata wa Gupta San,
kono kata wa Ueda San.

Hajime-mashite o me
ni kakari-masu.

Nippon, Nihon

Nihon ni dono gurai
imasu ka ?

Nippon-jin ; Nihon no
hito.

Nihon-go

Nippon no.

Nihon-go ga dekimasen.

Nihon-go ga sukoshi
dekimasu.

Wakaru ; shiru ; zonjiru.

Wakatte imasu

Shirimasen

Watashi wa sonna koto
wo shira-nai.

Sono shi-yo wa shiri-
masen.

Shitte imasu to mo.

Ano hito wa minna
shitte imasu.

Do you know that
gentleman.

I have known him for
some time.

Let him know.

He knows English very
well.

As far as I know,

I know him by sight.

Ano kata wo shitte
imasu ka ?

Sen kara shitte imasu.

Shirasete o kure.

Ano hito wa Ei-go ga
yoku dekiru.

Watakushi no shitte
tokoro de,

Ano hito wa kao dake
shitte imasu.

Meals

Bill of fare

Bill of fare, please.

Breakfast

Luncheon

Dinner

Boiled milk

Fresh milk

Boiled egg

Half-boiled egg

Boiled rice

I am hungry

I am thirsty

Let me eat something.

Anything will do.

Can I dine in my
room ?

Shokuji

Kondate-hyo

Kondate wo kudasai

Asa no shokuji

Hiru no shokuji

Ban no shokuji

Wakashita gyunyu

Nana no gyunyu

Ude tamago

Tamago no hanjiku

Meshi ; gohan

O naka ga suki-mashita

Nodo ga kawakimashita

Nani ka tabetai.

Nan de mo ii.

Jibun no heya de

shokuji suru koto ga
dekimasu ka ?

What are the hours for
meals here.

There is no fixed time.

You can suit your own
convenience.

Shall I bring some
more.

No, thank you, this is
enough !

Give me a little please.

I will not take any.

Let me have the bill.

Kochira de wa, gozen
no jikoku wa, nanji
to nan ji desu ?

He ! asa wa, kimari ga
gozaimasen.

Anata no go tsugo
shidai.

Mo sukoshi sashi-
agemasho ka ?

Arigato, kore de
takusan.

Sukoshi kudasai.

Itadakimasen.

Doko, kanjo-wo shite
kudasai.

Mind

Never mind (no worry)
Never mind (no matter)
I don't mind.

Do you mind ?

Mind your own business.

Bear in mind.

To make up one's mind.

To change one's mind.

Mind you do not forget.

Kokoro

Kama-wa naide
Kamai-masen
Watakushi-wa kamai-
masen.

Anata-wa kamai-
masen ka ?

Jibun no atama no hai
wo oe.

Oboete ite o kure.

Kesshin suru.

Kangae-naosu.

Kito wasurete wa
ike-nai.

Money

Counterfeit money
Paper money
Ready money
Small money
Money-market
Money-changer
Money-lender
No money
To gain money
To lose money
To be hard up for...
I have no money with
me.
I am expecting money
to-morrow.
Will you lend me a
little money please.

Post

Post-office
Post-box
Postman
Post-mark
Post-card
Postage stamp
Poste-restante
Postal order
Book-post

Kane : kinsen

Nise-gane
Satsu
Genkin
Komakai kane
Kinyu shijo
Ryogae-ya
Kane-kashi
O-kane-ga nai
Kane-wo mokeru.
Kane-wo son-suru
Kane-ni komatte iru
Kane-wa ima motte
imassen.
Ashita-wa kane-ga kuru
desho.
Kane-wo sukoshi kashite
kudasai-masen-ka ?

Yubin

Yubin-kyoku
Yubin-bako
Yubin-ya
Keshi-in
Hagaki
Yubin-gitte
Yubin-kyoku-azukari
Kawase-kin
Shomotsu-yubin

Express post	Fusokuzei
Parcel post	Kozutsumi-yubin
Express delivery	Sokutatsu-yubin
Money order	Yubin-kawase
Picture Post-card	E-hagaki

Present

Ima

Present time	Ima wa
At present	Ima
For the present	Tobun no uchi ; ima-wa
This will do at present	Ima wa kore de ii
To be present	Oru
Present (gift)	Okuri-mono
„ (souvenir)	Miyage
„ (on an occasion)	Iwai-mono
„ (with a purchase)	Kéibutsu
„ (in return)	Heurei
Farewell present	Sembetsu
New year's present	O-toshidama
He made a present to me.	Ano hito-ga sore wo kudasai-mashita.
I made a present of it.	Sore-wo agemashita.
I received it as a present.	Sore-wa itadaita no desu.
Thanks for your present.	Senjitsu-wa arigato gozai-mashita.
That is not worth mentioning.	Sore-wa nande mo arimasen.
It is not worth much, but—	Somatsu na mono desu ga!

Room

Room (apartment)
 „ (space)
 Sleeping room
 Dining room
 Sitting room
 Separate room
 Waiting room (public)
 There is room here.

There is no room.

To make room

To do a room

Say

What did you say ?
 Please repeat what
 you said.

I say !

He says that it is cheap.

You said so.

I am sorry to say.....

Say it in English please.

Telegrams

Telegraph

Telegraph office

Cost of Telegram.

Heya

Heya ; ma

Basho

Ne-ma

Shokudo

I-ma

Betsu-ma

Machiai-jo

Koko ni basho-ga
 arimasu.

Basho-ga nai.

Michi-wo akete o kure

Heya no soji wo suru

lu ; mosu ; hanasu

Nan to ii mashita ka !

Mo ichi-do hanashite
 kudasai.

Moshi-moshi ! ano ne !

Ano hito no hanashi ni
 wa yasui so desu.

Anata-ga so iimashita.

Kanashii keredomo...

Ei-go de itte kudasai.

Dempo

Denshin

Denshin-kyoku

Denshin-ryo

Account

Kanjo

Accountant,	Kanjo-kata
Current account	Boki-kata
Joint account	Kogo keisan
To settle an account	Nori-ai-de
To close account	Kanjo wo shimeru
To settle an account	Kes-san-suru
To finally settle an acc.	Seisan suru
Double-entry	Fuku-shiki-boki-ho
Contra account	Hantai kanjo
Advance money	Mae-gashi
Arrears	Todo-kori-kin
Assets	Zaisen
Auditor	Kaikei-kansa-nin
Balance	Zankin
Credit balance	Zankin
Credit	Kake
Creditor	Sai-shu ; kashi-nushi
On credit	Kake de
Debt	Kari
Debtor	Kari-te
Liabilities	Fusai
Profit and loss account.	Son toku kanjo.
A detailed account.	Meisai no kanjo.
Charge it to my account.	Tsukete aite kudasai.
Put it down to my account.	Kore-wo kanjo-ni irete kudasai.
Please make the account.	Kanjo-wo shite kudasai.
To pay an account	Kanjo-wo harau

To collect an account	Kanjo-wo toru
Settlement of account	Kanjo-barai
I have an account at the Taiwan Bank.	Taiwan ginko to torihiki shite orimasu.
Have you not made a mistake in account ?	Kanjo-ni machi-gai arimasen ka ?
There are some errors in the account.	Kanjo-ni iro-iro machi- gai ga aru.
There is a clerical error in the account.	Kare-wa kanjo chigai desu.
I have deducted the errors.	Machigatta bun-wo hiki-mashita.
You have over-charged me.	Oma ye wa taiso kake- ne wo tsuketa ne !
Here is a cheque for the amount of your acc.	Kono ko-gitte-wa kanjo- zumi ni watasu.

Bank

After date
After sight
After three month's
sight.
Banking
Bank-note
Banker's order
Bond
Cheque.
Bearer cheque
Crossed cheque

Ginko

Hizuke-go
Ichi-ran-go
San-ga gatsu nichigonde.
Ginko-ei-gyo
Ginko-shihei
Ginko-no shi-harai jo
Shaku-yo-shosho
Ko-gitte
Jisan-ni-ko-gitte
Osen ko-gitte

Will you please cash
this cheque ?

Draft (Bill of Exchange)

Telegraphic Draft

Exchange

Rate of Exchange

Letter of Advice

Letter of Credit

Indemnity

Security

Negotiable security

Kono ko-gitte wo tori-
kaete kudasai-masen ka ?

Kawase-tegata

Denshin-kawase

Ryogae

Kawase

Annai-jo

Shinyo-jo

Shokin

Hosho

Yuguri-hosho

Bill

Bill (accomodation)

To draw bill

Drawer of bill

Drawee

To accept bill

Discount

To discount bill

Bill of Exchange

Bill of Lading

Rate of interest

Instalment of payment

To endorse

Endorsement

Please let me have bill.

Please send me my bill.

Kanjo-gaki

Yuzu-tegata

Kawase wo torikumu

Furidashi-nin

Shiharai-nin

Hiki-ukeru

Wari-biki

Wari-biki suru

Kawase tegata

Funazumi shosho

Rishi ; risoku

Nashi kuzushi

Uragaki wo suru

Uragaki

Kanjo-gaki wo kudasai.

Kanjo-gaki wo okutte
kudasa.

This bill is already paid.

Kono kanja wa mo
harai-mashita.

Will you accept a bill ?

Kawase-tegata wa do
desho.

Per cent

Bu

Half per cent

Ichibu no hambun

One per cent

Ichibu

Two per cent etc.

Nibu, etc.

2½ per cent

Nibu-go-rin

Ten per cent

Ichu-wari

Twenty per cent etc.

Ni-wari, etc.

Per annum

Nen-ni, mai-nen

Promissory Note

Shakuyo-shosho

You have over-charged
me.

Omaye wa taiso kake-ne
wo tsukata ne.

I will pay the bill.

Watashi-ga harai-masu.

Business

Agent

Dai-ri-nin

Agreement

Keiyaku

Attorney

Daigen-nin

Bankrupt

Hasan-nin

Bankruptcy

Hasan

Brokerage

Kosen

Buyer

Kai-te

Cable

Denshin

Cable address

Denshin-na-ate

Capital

Shihon

Cargo

Tsumi-ni

Shobai, akinai

Carriage cost.	Un-chin
Cash sale	Gen-kin-uri
Catalogue	Mokuroku
Chamber of Commerce	Sho-gyo-kaigi-jo
Clerk	Banto
Commission	Tesuryo
Cloth (cotton)	Momen
Commerce	Boeki
Consign to	Okuru
Consignee	Ni-uke-nin
Consignment	Okuri-ni
Consignor	Okuri
Contract	Yakujō
Cost	Ne-dan
Cost, ins. & freight (Cif)	Tochaku daika
Cost price	Genka
The actual cost	Moto-ne
Customs clearing house	Ko-kanjo
Customs duty	Kan-zei
Damages (compensation)	Songai-baisho
Damages (injury)	Kizu
This is damaged	Kore ni wa kizu-ga arimasu.
Show me where the damage is.	Doko ni kizu-ga aru no desu ka ?
Is it damaged anywhere ?	Kizu-ga arimasu ka ?
I shall put in a claim for damages.	Songai-baisho no seikyu wo shimasu.
To deliver	Sashi-watasu

Demurrage	Taisen-hi-yo
Dock	Senkyo-jo ; dokku
Dock and harbour dues	Dokku nyu-ko-zei
Duty	Kan-zei
Export duty	Yushitsu-zei
Import duty	Yu-nyu-zei
Duty free	Mu-zei
Liable to duty	Ni kakawaru
Estimate	Yo-san ; mitsumori
Exchange (mart)	Torihiki-jo
Export	Yushitsu
Exporter	Yushitsu-nin
Firm	Shoten ; shokan
Free on Board (F.O.B.)	Funa-zumi-daika
Freight	Unso-chin
Godown	Kura
Goods	Nimotsu
Foreign goods	Hakurai no mono
Guarantor	Hosho-nin
Gross amount	So-daka
Gross weight	Futai
Import	Yu-nyu
Importer	Yu-nyu-nin
Import trade	Yu-nyu-sho-gyo
Insurance	Hoken
Invoice	Okuri-jo
Inventory	Shina-gaki
Jetty	Hotoba
Jewel	Hoseki

Jeweller	Kazari-ya
Jewellery	Kazari-mono
Label	Fuda
Landing charges	Riku-age-chin
Length	Nagasa
Lighterage	Ni-bune.chin
Loss	Sonshitsu
To sell at a loss	Son wo shite uru
To suffer loss	Son wo suru
Mail-day	Yubin-sen no hi
Mail	Yubin
Has the mail arrived ?	Yubin-wa tsuki-mashita ka ?
Mail not arrived yet	Yubin-wa mada kimasen
Manufacturer	Seizo-sha
To manufacture	Seizo-suru
Market (for goods)	Muki
Market price	Soba
Market place	Ichi-ba
Cotton market	Wata-muki
„ piecegoods market	Momen-muki
„ yarn market	Momen-ito-muki
Wollen goods market	Rasha-muki
Merchandise	Sho-hin
Merchant	Sho-nin
Money	Kinsen
Money market	Kinyu-shijo
To negotiate business	Kake-au
Nett cost	Gen-ka

Nett price	Seika
„ proceeds	Juh-eki
„ profit	Ri-eki ; moke
„ weight	Shomi
Offer : what do you offer ?	Ikura o dashi nasai- masu ka ?
Packages	Hako
Packing	Nizukuri
Partner	Sha-in
Partnership	Kumiai
Port of delivery	Moku-teki-ko
Port charges	Minato zei
Purchase	Kau
Quantity	Taka
Quality	Hin shitsu
Quotation	Ii-ne
To quote	Ne wo tsukeru
Receipt	Uketori-sho
Receipt the accout	Uketori-ni shite-kudasai
Reduction	Ne-biki
Re-export	Sai-yushitsu
References	Shinyo shokai-nin
Remittance	Sokin
Rent	Ya-chin
Representative	Dairi-nin
Retail	Ko-uri no
Salary	Gekkyu
Sale	Uru koto
Salesman	Uri-te ; uri-kata

Sample	Mihon
To sell	Uru
Settling days	Uke-watashi no hi
Shipping charges	Funa-zumi nyu hi
Shipping house	Funa-zumi shusen-ya
Solvent	Shiryoku no aru
Stock of goods	Ari ni
Stock-taking	Tana-oroshi
Tare	Futaï
Tariff	Zeisoku
To tender	Nyu-satsu suru
Terms and conditions	Keiyaku no joken
Trade mark	Shohyô
Transaction	Tori-hiki
Transfer	Yuzuri-watashi
Underwriter	Hoken-sha
Unloading	Ni-oroshi
Value	Atai ; ne-uchi
Voucher	Uke-tori-sho
Warehouse	Kura, dozo
Weight	Mekata
Wholesale	Ouri
Wholesale merchant	Oroshi-uri
Width	Haba ; hirosa

CompanyKaisha

Partnership company
Joint-stock company
Limited company

Kumiai
Go-meï kaisha
Yugen sekinin-kaisha

Balance-sheet	Kei-san-hyo
Dividend	Haito-nin
Directors	Tori-shimari
Prospectus	Shui-sho
Shares (stock)	Kabushiki
Shareholder	Kabu-nushi
Preference shares	Yu sen kabu
Registration	Kakitome
Stock exchange	Kabushiki-tori-hiki-jo
Stock broker	Kabushiki-nakagai-nin
Liquidation	Seisan
Winding-up	Kaisha no kaisan

Cotton

Cotton crepe
Cotton piecegoods
Cotton goods printed
Cotton yarn
Cotton flannelette
Cotton raw
Cotton velveteen

Insurance

Insurance company
Insurance premium
Insurance policy
Fire insurance
Marine insurance
Life insurance

Wata

Chijimi
Momen
Sarasa
Momen-ito
Mem-furanneru
Wata
Mem-birodo

Hoken

Hoken-gaisha
Hoken-ryo
Hoken-shoken
Kasai-hoken
Kaijo-hoken
Seimei-hoken

Iron

Iron clad (ship)
 Iron foundry
 Iron machinery
 Iron pipes
 Cast iron
 Flat iron
 Sheet iron
 Smoothing iron
 Wrought iron
 Steel

Office

Office of a shop
 Office of a hotel
 Government office
 Branch office
 Head office
 Officer
 Official

Order

To order
 To make to order
 To order from India
 I will give an order.
 I cannot give you
 an order.
 I did not order this.

Tetsu

Kotetsusen
 Sei-tetsu-jo
 Kikai
 Tekkan
 Chu-tetsu
 Airon
 Tetsu-ita
 Kote ; hinoshi
 Juku-tetsu
 Hagane

Jimusho

Mise
 Choba
 Yakusho
 Shiten
 Honten
 Shikan
 Kan-in

Chumon

Chumon wo suru
 Chumon de koshiraeru
 Indo-e chumon suru.
 Chumon shimasho.
 Chumon suru koto-ga
 dekinai.
 Kore-wa chumon
 shimasen.

It is different from
what I ordered.

I want to cancel the
order.

When can you deliver
if I give an order.

These goods are not
in order.

To be in order

Price

Cost price

Fixed price

Market price

Nett price

Retail price

Selling price

Trade price

Wholesale price

Price list

To reduce the price

To rise in price

To sell at a low price

The price is too low.

I cannot come down.

I can get it cheaper
elsewhere.

What is the price ?

What is your bottom
price ?

Kore-wa chumon to
chigaimasu.

Chumon-wo tori-
keshitai.

Chumon sureba itsugoro
watashi-masu ka ?

Kono shina-mono wa
sorotte i-nai.

Sorotte iru

Nedan

Moto-ne ; shi-ire

Teika

Soba

Seika

Ko-uri no nedan

Uri-ne

Akinai no nedan

Oroshi uri no nedan

Daika-hyo

Makeru

Ne ga agaru

Mikitte uru

Nedan ga amari yasui.

Makari-masen.

Hoko de wa motto
yasui.

Ikura desu ka ?

Kechaku no tokoro wa
ikura desu ka ?

Is this the lowest
price ?

The price is too high.

It is too dear.

I can't buy at that
price.

You must come down a
great deal.

Can't you give cheaper ?

Have you not a similar
quality at a lower
price ?

I do not like bargaining,
please give me your
lowest price.

Kore kiri makari-
masen ka ?

Nedan-ga amari takai.

Taka-sugiru.

Sono nedan de wa
kaware-nai.

Zutto o make nasai.

Sukoshi o make nasai.

Motto yasui no de
ko iu no ga
arimasen ka ?

Negiru no wa iya da
kara ichi-ban yasui
nedan wo itte kudasai.

Quality

Best quality

Inferior quality

Medium quality

Superior quality

I do not like the quality

Have you no better
quality ?

Have you another
quality ?

Have you more than
one quality ?

This is not the quality
I want.

Shina ; hin shitsu

Ichi-ban joto

Kato

Nami

Joto

Kono shina-wa kirai

Motto ii no ga
arimasen ka ?

Motto hoka no shurui
ga arimasu ka ?

Hito-iro yori yokei
arimasu ka ?

So iu no wa iya da.

I do not understand
about the quality.

Show me a better
quality

Watakushi ni wa yoshi-
ashi^{wa} wakari-masen.

Nani ka motto ii no wo
misete kudasai

Sample

To be below sample

To be up to sample

The goods are inferior
to samples

I want some samples

I want samples of silk

I want all kinds of
samples

Show me several
patterns

The same as sample

According to sample

Dyed pattern

Embroidered pattern

Striped pattern

Woven pattern

Printed pattern

We will consult after
receiving sample.

May I show you my
samples?

We have none in stock.

Mihon

Mihon yori warui

Mihon-dori de aru

Nimotsu-wa mihon
yori waru

Mihon-ga irimasu

Kinu-no mihon-ga
irimasu

Iro-iro no mihon-ga
irimasu

Iro-iro no moyo wo
misete maraitai

Mihon to onaji

Mihon no tori ni

Some-moyo

Nui-moyo

Shima-moyo

Oridashi-moyo

Insatsu shita moyo

Mihon wo moratte kara
sodan itashimasho.

Watakushi no mihon wo
goran kudasai-mase?

O ainiku-sama.

Shipment

To ship
 I want to ship these
 goods to Calcutta.
 When can you ship
 the goods ?
 Have you shipped
 the goods ?
 Have the goods shipped
 at once.

Silk

Silk-worm
 Silk-worm cocoon
 Woven silk
 Floss silk
 Artificial silk
 Silk-store
 Silk-crepe

Silver

Silver money
 Bank (dealer in silver)
 Silver-plated
 Silver-smith
 Silver-ware

Trade

To trade
 Trading

Fune ni tsumu

Fune ni tsumu
 Kono nimotsu wo fune
 de Calcutta-e okuritai.
 Itsu-goro fune ni tsumi-
 deshô ka ?
 Nimotsu wo fune ni
 • tsumi-deshita ka ?
 Isoide tsumi-dasana-
 kereba nari-masen.

Kinu

Kaiko
 Mayu.
 Kinu
 Mawata
 Rayon
 Kinu-mono wo ura mise
 Chirimen

Gin

Ginka
 Ginko
 Gim-mekki
 Kazari-ya
 Gin-zaiku

Shobai ; boeki

Akinai wo suru
 Shogyo ; boeki

Trade-mark	Shōhyō
Monopoly trade	Sembū-ken
To monopolise	Kai-shimeru
Trading market	Ichiba
None in the market	Shina-gire
Market is down	Soba-ga yasui
Market is up	Soba-ga takai
Trade is dull	Shobai-wa fu-keiki desu.
Trade is good	Keiki-ga ii desu
Trade advertisement	Shobai-kokoku

WoolKe

Woollen	Ke de otta
Woollen cloth	Rasha
Woollen yarn	Ke-ito
Woollen velvet	Birodo
Woollen Shawl	Kata-kake

Travelling**Ryo-ko**

Commercial traveller	Chumon-tori
Travelling expenses	Ryohi
I am travelling on business.	Yo de ryoko-shite imasu.
I am travelling for my health.	Karada-no tame ni ryoko-shite imasu.
I am travelling for pleasure.	Asobi de ryoko-shite imasu.
What is the fare ?	Chinsen-wa ikura desu ka ?

How much is the
excess ?

Is the luggage ready ?

Which is your luggage ?

Here is my luggage.

Where is the booking
office ?

Shall I be in time ?

There is plenty of time.

Order a carriage for
station.

Have you not forgotten
anything ?

Yo-bun-no chinsen-wa
ikura desu ka ?

Nimotsu-no shitaku-wa
ii ka ?

Dore-ga anata-no
nimotsu desu ka ?

Watakushi-no nimotsu-
wa koko-ni aru.

Kippu-no uri dokoro-wa
doko-ni arimasu ka ?

Mada ma ni aimasho ka .

Mada yohoda aida-ga
arimasu.

Suteishon ye iku kara
basha-wo tanonde
o-kure.

Wasure-mono-wa nai-
ka ?

By Railway

Railway

Rail-station

Ticket

Single ticket

Return ticket

Platform ticket

Porter

Time-table

Booking office

Kisha-de

Tetsudo

Suteishon, teishaba.

Kippu

Kata-michi

O-fuku-gippu

Nyujoken

Akabo, eki-fu

Jikanhyo

Shussatsujo

Station-master	Eki-cho
Train	Kisha
Guard	Sha-cho
Guide	Annai-sha
Guide-book	Annai-sho
1st, 2nd, 3rd Class	It-to, ni-to, san-to.
Information office	Tetsudo-annaisho.
One 1st cl. ticket for Tokyo.	Tokyo no it-to ichi-mai.
Two 1st cl. return tickets for Tokyo.	Tokyo no it-to ofuku ni-mai.
What is the fare ?	Chinsen-wa ikura desu ka ?
I want a sleeping car ticket.	Shindaisho no kippu- wo kudasai.
Where is your ticket ?	Kippu-wo chotto haiken.
At what time the train starts ?	Kisha-wa nanji ni de masu ka ?
The train is starting.	Sora ! kisha-ga deru.
Which is the way out ?	De-guchi-wa doko desu ka ?
This is the way out.	De-guchi-wa asuko desu
Is this train for Tokyo ?	Kore-wa Tokyo yuki desu ka ?

By Steamer

Small steamer
Large steamer
Berth

Kisen-de

Kisen
Jokisen
Ne-doko

Custom house	Zeikan
Ship	Fune
Voyage	Kokai
Passport	Menjo
Luggage	Nimotsu
Consul	Ryoji
Please show me my berth.	Watakushi-no nedoko- • wo misate o-kure.
What is the number of your cabin ?	Nan-go-no shitsu-ni irasshai-masu. •
I am in number three.	San-go-ni arimasu.
Put my luggage in the cabin.	Nimotsu-wo heya-ni irete o-kure.
Have you a passport ?	Ryokō-menjo-wo o- mochi de gozaimasu.
When do we start ?	Nanji goro-ni shuppan shimasu-ka ?
When the steamer starts ?	Kisen-wa nanji-ni de- masuka ?
I am sea-sick.	Fune-ni yoi-mashita.
How much to take me to the shore ?	Oka made ikura desu ka ?
Shall I pay the boat-man ?	Hashike-chin-wo harai- masu ka ?
Where is the custom house ?	Zeikan wo doko desu ka ?
This is my luggage.	Kore-wa nimotsu desu.
It is for personal use.	Jibun de tsukau-no desu
I do not think, I have anything to declare.	Zeikin wo harau mono ga nai to omoi-masu.

Please give me keys.
Here are the keys.

By Tramcar

Where does this car
go to ?

Does this car go over
the Hon-machi ?

A return-ticket please.

Give me a transfer
ticket, please.

You have not given me
ticket yet.

I have lost my ticket.

Please tell me where I
must get off.

Stop ! I will get out.

By Motor Car

Here ! Taxi !

I want to go to Kobe.

Can I go all the way by
car ?

I want to go to Kobe
and back

I want to drive round
the town.

How much to take me
to Kobe ?

Kagi-wo kashite kudasai.

Kagi-ya koko ni desu.

Densha-de

Kono densha-wa nani
yuki desu ka ?

Kono-wa Hon-machi-wo
watari-masu ka ?

Ofuku-wo kudasai.

Nori-kae-kippu-wo
kudasai.

Kippu-wo mada morai-
masen.

Kippu-wo naku-
shimashita.

Oriru toki ni wa
oshiete kudasai.

Tomete kudasai, orimasu.

Jidosha-de

Oi ! Jidosha-ya !

Kobe made hoshii.

Jidosha de ikare-masu
ka ?

Kobe made ofuku
shitai.

Machi-ju wo kembutsu
shitai.

Kobe made dono-kurai
de noseru ka ?

Take me to the station:°

All right, please stop in.

Please come in.

Please tell me the way.

Stop here for a moment.

Let me get out here.

By Rikisha

Rikisha

Rikisha-man

Here rikisha-man !

A rikisha to seat two

Rikisha drawn by 2 men

This rikisha won't do

Call another rikisha-
man.

Take me to the station

How much to take me.
to Nihon-bashi

To the Bank and back

Take back to post-office

Take me back home

Put up the hood

Put down the hood

Do not go so fast.

Go faster

Go very slowly

Be careful.

Suteison made nosete
yatte kure.

He ! O-meshi nasai.

Yoroshii gozaimasu.

Michi-wo oshiete kudasai.

Koko de matte o-kure.

Koko de oroshite o-kure.

Kuruma-de

Kuruma, jinrikisha

Kuruma-ya

Oi, kuruma-ya !

Ni-nin-ari no kuruma

Ni-nim-biki no kuruma

Kono wa ikemasen

Kuruma-ya mo hitori
yonde o-kure.

Teishaba-e !

Nihon-bashi-made
ikura desu ka ?

Ginko made ofuku

Mata yubin-kyoku-e

Uchi-e kaeri-masu

Horo wo kakete o-kure

Horo wo oroshite o-kure

Sonna ni hayaku ika-
nai de o-kure.

Motto hayaku

Soro-soro yatte o-kure

Kiyo tsukete

Put these things under
the seat.

Wait for me

Let me get down here.

Right

Left

Stop

Aeroplane

Bicycle

Omnibus

Kore-wo kekomi-e
irete o-kure.

Matte ite o kure

Koko de oroshite o-kure.

Migi-e

Hidari-e

Tomete o-kure

Hikoki

Jitensha

Noriai basha

Understand

Do you understand ?

I do not understand

I don't quite understand

I do not understand
what you say.

Do you understand
English ?

I do not understand
Japanese at all.

I cannot understand
long sentences,

Please say in a few
easy words.

Wakaru

Wakarimasu ka ?

Wakarimasen

Yoku wakarimasen

Anata no iu koto ga
wakarimasen.

Ei-go ga wakarimasu
ka ?

Nihon-go wa sukoshi
mo wakarimasen.

Nagai hanashi wa
wakarimasen kara,

Motto mijikaku yasashii
kotoba de itte kudasai.

Use

It is no use

It is of no use.

Tsukau

Dame desu

Sore wa yoku ni
tachimasen.

It is of no use to me .
Is this of any use to .
you ?

Daily use .
It is for personal use.
That is not fit for use.

Wait

Please wait a moment.
Kindly wait a little.
Tell him to wait a
little.

Please wait until
I come.

You had better wait
You better not wait
Shall I wait ?
Do not wait for me
I shall wait for you
I cannot wait
I can't wait any longer
I will not wait
Excuse keeping waiting
Wait outside.

Wash

Washing
Washerman
Send these things to
wash.

Kore wa irimasen
Kore wa o-iriyo
desu ka ?

Mai-nichi tsukau
Jibun de tsukau no desu.
Sore wa mo tsukae nai.

Metsu

Chotto matte kudasai.
Sukoshi o machi nasai. .
Sukoshi matsu yo ni
itte o-kure.

Kuru made matte
kudasai.

Matsu ho ga ii
Mata nai ho ga ii
Machimasho ka ?
Mata-nai de kudasai
Matte imasu
Matte iraremasen
Mo matte iraremasen
Machi-wa shimasenu
O-machido sama
Soto de matte o-kure.

Arau, Sentaku

Sentaku-mono
Sentaku-ya
Kore wo sentaku ni
yatte o-kure.

Have my cloths come
from the wash ?

To send to the wash
I want to have a wash.

Sentaku-mono ga
kimashita ka ?

Sentaku ni yaru
Cho-dzu wo tsukaitai.

What

Nani

What is your name ?

My name is Banerjee.

What age are you ?

What nationality ?

What's your profession ?

What is the matter ?

What is the matter
with you ?

What is the reason ?

What is your answer ?

What is your business ?

What is this for ?

What do you mean ?

What does that mean ?

What has happened ?

What is this thing ?

What do you call this
in Japanese ?

What I ought to do ?

O namae wa ? O namae
wa nan to osshaimasu ?

Watakushi wa Banerjee
to moshimasu.

O toshi wa ?

O kuni wa ?

Go shokugyo wa ?

Do shimashita ka ?

Do shita no desu ka ?

Do iu wake desu ka ?

O henji wa ikaga ?

Nan no go yo desu ka ?

Kore wa nan-ni
tsukaimasu ka ?

Do iu imi desu ka ?

Kore-wa iu wake desu
ka ?

Nan deshita ?

Kore wa nan desu ka ?

Kore wa Nihon-go de
nan to iimasu ka ?

Do itashitara yokaro ?

What is he doing ?

What are you
looking at ?

At what hotel did you
stay ?

What you want to do ?

What is it all about ?

What !

What did you say ?

Please repeat
what you said.

Nani wo shite imasu ?

Nani wo mite imasu
ka ?

Dono hoteru ni
tōmari-mashita ka ?

Do nasaimasu ?

Do shita no desu ?

Nani !

Nan to ii-mashita ka ?

Mo ichi-do hanashite
kudasai.

When

When did you arrive ?

When can I see him ?

When it will be ready ?

When does the train
start ?

When do you return
to India ?

When you can come ?

Itsu ; Toki

Itsu tsukimashita ka ?

Itsu o me ni
kakaremashe ka ?

Itsu dekinasu ka ?

Kisha wa itsu de
masu ka ?

Itsu Indo ye o kaeri ni
narimasu ka ?

Itsu o ide ni nare
masu ka ?

Where

Where are you from ?

Where do you live ?

Where does he live ?

Doko ; Dochira

O kuni wa ? Dochira
kara kimashita ka ?

O taku wa doko desu
ka ?

Ano hito no uchi wa
doko desu ka ?

Where are you going ?

Dochira-e yukimasu
ka ?

Where is it (place) ?

Doko desu ka ?

Where is it (thing) ?

Doko ni arimasu ka ?

Where to ?

Doko-e ?

Where from ?

Doko kara ?

Where is the boy ?

Boi wa doko ni orimasu
ka ?**Who****Dare**

Who is he ?

Are wa dare desu ka ?

Who is this man ?

Kono hito wa dare
desu ka ?

Who has done this ?

Dare ga kore wo
shimashita ka ?

Who are you ?

nata desu ka ?

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